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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th Mar.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langhourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
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Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

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Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig.	4,409	23rd March 1899

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 noon.
CALEDONIEN	4,932	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Blandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Ambert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schultz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd March,

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FOR MARCH, 1899.
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IN AID OF THE "CHURCH COMPLETION FUND."
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2 Tenor Solo ....."The King of Love my Shephard is" ..... Gounod. (With Organ and String Quartett Acc.) Mr. H. O. COATES.
3 Sacred Selection, "Reminiscences of Handel". Arr. by W. Winterbottom, (2nd Life Guards.) Band of K. S. L. I. and Organ.
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5 Hymn 545 .....(During which a collection will be made).
6 Cornet Solo....."Ave Maria"..... Gounod. (Accompanied by Organ and Violins.) Bandsman Burnside, K. S. L. I.
7 Soprano Solo....."Pax Vobiscum"..... Schubert. (With Organ and String Quartett Acc.) Madame SCHULTZ.
8 Sacred Fantasia ..."In the Cathedral"..... H. Kling. Band of K. S. L. I. and Organ.

Conductor.....Mr. W. H. MOSS, B. M.
Organist.....Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

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CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
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| *In Advance.* | |

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1899.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY 25th March 1899.

QUICK ROUTE

THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO, PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World, Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail: It is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
Sac Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Accredit and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 6,930,000

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANGISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

N. Cursetji Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-23m., 8-33s. Low water, 1-33m., 6-33s.
Banks closed : Jamshedi Nauroz Festival.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Light Horse, annual inspection, Santa Cruz.
Jackal Club, Point-to-Point races, and "At Home," Jackal Hill, Bandora. (Special train leaves Colaba at 3 p.m.)
Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

POLO.—There will be no game, to-day.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Thursday.

THE LATE MR. MACAULAY.—Captain Kenneth Macaulay returns thanks to his numerous friends for the kind sympathy extended to him in his recent bereavement by the death of his brother, and being unable through illness to answer all individually, begs they will accept this in acknowledgment.

THEFT OF RINGS.—Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy residing in the Fort, has made a report to the police that a large diamond ring, valued at Rs. 350, and another small Lady's gold ring, set with three pearls and two rubies, valued at Rs. 50, were stolen from his house, the former on the 18th instant, and the latter about a month ago. The complainant suspects one of his servants.

THE FATAL SCUFFLE AT MAZAGON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Andrew Fernandez, a Goanese cook in the employ of Mr. McDonald, of Mazagon, was charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of Rutton Gopal, a hamal employed under the same master. The facts of the case have already been reported. The case was adjourned, pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Town Hall, Art Society's Exhibition, this evening at 5 o'clock :—

March.....	Nancy Lee .....Ch. Briggs
Overture	La Corana D'or .....Herman
Valse	Blue Danube .....Straus
Spanish Serenade.....	.....Halfour
Polka.....	The Linnet.....F Brocket
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia .....Donizetie
Valse	Venus Reigen ..... Gung'l
Galop.....	Victory ..... Mason

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 60 bullocks, 19 horses and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 53 bullocks, 44 horses and 26 dogs were admitted, and 33 bullocks, 18 horses and 10 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Seven cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal. The the following animals were treated as out-patients :—9 horses, 5 bullocks, 2 cows, 21 dogs, 1 she-goat, 1 fowl, 1 turkey, and 1 parrot.

DEATH OF MR. DEWJI CANJI.—Mr. Dewji Canji, J. P., the leading and popular Khoja furniture merchant of Chuckla, died at his residence, Nepean Sea Road, at 9-30, on Friday night. Deceased was a wealthy and influencial member of the Khojah community, and was held in much esteem by all who were intimately associated with him. His ability, energy, and perseverance placed him in the front rank of the furniture trade, and his name is quite familiar to the public. He died at the age of 60, and leaves behind him a widow, a son, Mr. Sherriffboy Dewji, and a daughter, and several grand-children. All the furniture and the glassware merchants closed their shops in honour of the deceased on Saturday last.

FATALLY INJURED WHILE MENDING A PEN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Ali Hoosein Indanati, a Mahomedan Hakim, aged seventy-two years. The deceased lived at Ghogari Street. About 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, he was standing in his room, mending a pen with a penknife, when he accidentally fell down on the floor, the knife penetrating his abdomen. His friends removed him to the J. J. hospital, where his wound was dressed. He refused to remain in the hospital and was taken back to his house, where he died at 8 o'clock, the same evening. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a bleeding wound on the abdomen, which he had received by the accidental fall on a pen-knife, while mending a pen.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Sheherkhan Jaherkhan, a Pathan, aged twenty years. Deceased was employed as a stevedore's labourer on board the steam-ship India, now lying in the Victoria Dock. On the 15th instant, Sheherkhan was sweeping the 'tween deck of the vessel, when he accidentally fell into the hold, sustaining a wound on the head. He was brought upon the deck in an unconscious state and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On admission into the hospital, deceased was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull. He was detained under treatment, but he never came to himself again and died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

THE SELF ENGLISH TEACHER.—This is the title of a book recently published by Mr. Nowrosjee Dossabhoy Cassinath for the benefit of that class of Gujerati-speaking people who come in frequent contact with Europeans on business matters as well as in other walks of life and find it difficult to express themselves in English owing to their deficient knowledge of the language. Besides supplying this much felt want, the book aims at rendering help to students of English to a certain extent. It contains a pretty large collection of Gujerati words and phrases with their English equivalents in Roman and Gujerati characters, and the different lessons have been so arranged that anyone, if so inclined, can manage without the aid of a teacher or even the knowledge of English orthography to pick up an amount of English sufficient for his daily wants. No pains appear to have been spared by the author for making the book as useful and instructive as possible, and he will, no doubt, succeed in securing the support and encouragement which he deserves.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.—Mr. George Lees has just arrived from England to join the staff of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, as Enamelling Master. He is a gentleman with a long experience in the manufacture of pure enamels for signs, holloware, reflectors, etc., having had a successful business of his own in Scotland from which some of the finest work has been turned out, and is also the inventor of a special and improved process for enamelling all kinds of castings, cast-iron sanitary appliances, lavatory goods etc., Mr. Lees has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of all kinds and colors of enamels, and therefore he will be the pioneer of a new industry which must in the near future spread to every part of India. Although his business has been in Scotland, he is an Englishman and is well known in the enamelling districts. Mr. Lees is now making the necessary arrangements at the Technical Institute to develop the good work which has already been done there in other departments, and the value of introducing an industry of this class into India cannot be over-estimated. Classes will shortly be commenced and particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. H. Monie, the Principal.

BAGATELLE GAMBLING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Oomer Sulleman, Ebrahim Jamal, and twenty-six others on a charge of gambling on a bagatelle table in a room kept by one Mahomed Haji Ebrahim at Falkland Road. Inspector Hurst stated that the keeper of the room allowed the accused to carry on the game known as "Lal Sufed." On a certain information previously received he proceeded to the room in question on Sunday noon and watched the game and found it to be a game of chance. He arrested all the accused and seized the table. All the accused had been hailed to appear before the Magistrate and they had surrendered to their bail bonds with the exception of the owner of the room, who had not appeared in court. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate fined the first two accused Rs. 40 each and the rest Rs. 5 each. The Court ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the keeper.—Two of the accused who stood charged with gambling in another case and who had not surrendered to their bail bonds, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday. One of them, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined Rs. 5, but the other, who denied the truth of the complaint, on being convicted, was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT,

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1898, was issued on Saturday morning. It continues :—

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

In August 1894, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was entered into between Great Britain and Japan. The Treaty had two different objects—one was personal to the subjects of the two contracting parties, and the other applied to commerce and navigation and cognate matters. In the first place it seemed that the subjects of each of the two contracting parties had full liberty to enter and to travel or reside in any part of the dominions of the other. They were to have free access to the Courts of Justice. In whatever related to the rights of residence and travel, the possession of goods and succession to personal estate, &c., the holding and disposal of property and other matters, the subjects of each party were to be upon the same footing as native subjects. They were not to pay unequal taxes and were to be exempted from military service. There were also other clauses which related to reciprocal freedom of commerce between the two countries, the imposition of duties, the importation of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, &c., and certain other international purposes. The 19th section of the Treaty was as follows :—"The stipulation of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws shall permit, to all colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty excepting to those herein named." Among the excepted possessions was India. There was also a proviso that the stipulations of the Treaty might be made applicable to any of the excepted Colonies by a notice from Her Majesty's representative at Tokio to the Japanese Government within two years from the date of the application of the Treaty, but it appeared that no such notice had yet been given. Replying to a reference on the subject, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date 20th June 1898, stated that the Government of India had not deemed it expedient that the new Treaty with Japan should be made applicable to that country. Further, that the Japanese Civil Code provided that foreigners should enjoy all the civil rights enjoyed by Japanese subjects, except such as were expressly denied to them by legislation, as, for instance, the right to hold land in fee simple, and that of owning and publishing newspapers, and that with regard to trade and commerce, the position of India and of non-adhering Colonies would be no doubt affected, since goods from such British possessions would be subject to the Japanese General Tariff instead of the Conventional Tariff under the Treaties with Foreign Powers.

On 2nd August 1898, the Committee received a communication from Messrs. Tata and Sons—Members of the Association—calling attention to the correspondence that had passed between them and the London Foreign Office on the subject and asking that a representation be made to the Government of India with a view to the new Treaty being made applicable to India as well, considering the vast and important interests which many of its subjects held in Japan.

While the matter was under consideration information reached the Committee that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—who had also been addressed in the matter—had written to Government for information as to the position merchants in India would occupy under the Treaty in question when the same came into force; also whether the time for adhering to the new Treaty had expired, and whether the Government of India had come to a decision on the subject. The Committee accordingly decided to await the reply to this reference before approaching Government; but they understand that no communication had been received by the Chamber at the time of compiling this report.

PROPOSED EARLY CLOSING OF THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The Special Inspector of Factories, Government of Bengal, in a communication to the Association, dated 4th July 1898, desired to be informed whether there was any arrangement between the Bombay millowners to close early on Saturday. There was, he stated, a strong desire on the part of the majority of managers and assistants in the large mills in Bengal to reduce the present long working hours, but that, owing to a few mills standing out and refusing to join any agreement or combination, nothing had been done to attain this object. It appeared from the correspondence submitted to the Association that the proposal to stop all machinery at 3 p.m. on Saturday, and not to re-start till Monday, had been approved by the Jute Manufacturers' Association in January 1895; although that body expressed its inability to arrive at a practical arrangement for carrying it into effect by voluntary agreement. Subsequently the Bengal Chamber of Commerce expressed their willingness to close all mills at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie communicated to them his pleasure at the prospect of attaining the object desired without recourse to legislation. Since then, however, events had shown that an arrangement by voluntary co-operation among millowners was unlikely, at the same time the Jute Mill Association had been pressing for a grant of a still larger concession in the shape of the closing of the mills at noon on Saturday and a restriction of the working hours to 15 hours a day or 75 hours a week.

The Committee in their reply, dated 2nd September 1898, informed the special inspector of Factories that there was no arrangement between Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay to close early on Saturday; that mills in Bombay ran on an average (including long and short days) of 71½ hours per week; and that it was customary in most mills to stop on alternative Saturdays at 4 p.m. The Committee added that the conditions of the Jute Industry in Bengal—in connection with which the movement had been set on foot—were quite different to that of the Cotton industry as carried on in Bombay, and the Association therefore saw no necessity for a reduction of the present hours of working in Bombay. Any such proceeding, they considered, would unnecessarily hamper trade.

PROPOSALS TO WORK SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

Owing to the depression in the Yarn trade in the China markets said to be brought about by oversupplies from India, the Chinese merchants of Hongkong, dealing in Indian Yarn, cabled to the Association on 8th September 1898, suggesting that the mills in Bombay should work short time with a view to curtailing shipments to the Far East.

The Committee did not see their way to recommend such a movement to members, unless the mills in China and Japan agreed to go on short time also; and a reply in this sense was communicated by wire on the 9th September.

At the close of the year the Association was again approached on this subject. Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Agents of the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Ld., Calcutta, under date 18th January 1899, addressed the Association desiring to be informed whether, in view of the continued depression in the Yarn markets, the cotton mills in Bombay would, in conjunction with Calcutta, agree to work five instead of six days a week.

The matter having received careful consideration, the Committee replied that they were not in favour of the proposal. It was obvious that while mills in China and Japan were in full swing any curtailment of the working hours in India would enhance the cost of production and thus place mills in Bombay and Calcutta at a disadvantage in competition with similar institutions in the Far East. The Committee stated that, unless, therefore, China and Japan promised to join the movement, the members of the Association would be strongly opposed to the adoption of short time in Bombay.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The local representatives of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company, Rubattino S. N. Company, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, informed the Association, under date 1st June 1898, that as the rates of freight on all bale goods were found inadequate, it had been decided to raise them, with effect from 1st July 1898, to Rs. 14 per ton of 40 cubic feet to Singapore and Hongkong and Rs. 18 per ton to Shanghai and Japan, with a rebate of 25 per cent. to those shippers who confined all their shipments for China and Japan to the steamers of the respective Companies.

The Committee at once protested against such a serious enhancement of freight, seeing that, at the time, nearly all the cotton mills in Bombay were working at a most serious disadvantage, and the markets in the Far East were in a most depressed condition. In their letter, dated 10th June 1898, to the Steamer Companies concerned, the Committee pointed out that the mills engaged in spinning the counts of twist which were shipped to the East, had been working at a serious loss, and while an increased freight might prove no serious check to trade where a margin of profit was available, it became a much more adverse factor when added to an already existing loss. The effect of such an increase, the Committee considered, would be to restrict shipments, but in any case they pointed out that the short notice given of the advance would fall very adversely on those who had made forward sales, calculating at the time of contract on the charges previously in force. They therefore submitted that, in view of the losses which must thus ensue, an advance of such magnitude should not be made without at least six months' previous notice.

Replying to this representation, on 14th June 1898, the Steamer Companies stated that the increase notified of Rs. 2 per ton, subject to the rebate mentioned, appeared to them a very moderate one, that it was less than one-fortieth of an anna per pound of yarn, an addition to the charges almost infinitesimal, and that, in their opinion, it could hardly have an adverse effect upon the export trade in that article. Regular sailings, it was pointed out, had been maintained by the respective lines in order to meet the demands of trade notwithstanding its fluctuations, that the cost of coal and other expenses connected with shipping had advanced considerably, and that an important factor in the matter was the extreme scarcity of return freights, many of the steamers having to make the return voyage from China with scarcely more cargo than was sufficient to ballast them. Under the circumstances the representatives of the Companies concerned regretted their inability to postpone or modify the slight increase of which notice had been given, and added that, having regard to the exceptional character of this trade, they could not even consider that a finality had been reached in the matter of these freights.

Here the matter was allowed to drop, the Committee, in view of the reply received, being of opinion that no advantage was likely to result from further discussion of the subject.

THE PLAGUE.

In all the measures adopted by Government to guard the welfare of the people in the City and suburbs of Bombay, the Committee have rendered every possible assistance. Acting on a suggestion from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, the Committee addressed the members of the Association in July 1898, and invited their cooperation with the view to getting mill hands inoculated. From the information placed before the Association, it seemed that mill hands were not indisposed to inoculation provided they could obtain leave for one or two days without loss of pay; and as it was to the interests of millowners that mill hands should be inoculated and thereby protected, the Committee expressed the hope that members would facilitate the movement in the way suggested by the Health Officer.

The Committee also suggested to members the desirability of the appointment by each mill of a medical man for the purpose of visiting the different Departments during working hours and detecting cases of illness among the hands.

The nature of the measures to be adopted in the event of a serious outbreak of plague recurring in Bombay, during the cold weather of 1898, received the very careful consideration of Government, and on the 17th October 1898, publicity was given to the revised regulations to be brought into force under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The Resolution of Government stated as follows :—

"After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing under the Epidemic Diseases Act, with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing; secondly by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view, however, of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of a more permanent character than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

"2. Government wish to be understood that railway detention camps and passes will be discontinued and that to replace them a very strict medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing where necessary will be instituted at convenient railway centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will also be submitted to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Government are pleased to direct that the measures described in this Government Resolution shall replace the system of passes and railway detention camps.

"3. These measures are as follows :—(*a*) Stringent medical examination of each traveller. (*b*) Careful disinfection of suspicious articles. (*c*) Correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town. (*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of the residence and movements or are suspicious, whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects."

Towards the end of the year, the Committee again approached the members with a view to providing accommodation for their hands at or near the mill premises. Last year, it will be remembered, Agents and Owners met infrequently on the services of workmen, owing to the removal of their families from the infected houses in which they were residing to camps, which might be near or far according to the accommodation at the moment available, and that very often such accommodation was at an inconvenient distance from the mill—in fact so much so as to make attendance almost impossible. In view of the assistance which Government and the Municipal Commissioner were prepared to give, in the way of allotting plots of ground free of rent, the Committee urged upon millowners the necessity of erecting huts near the mill premises for the accommodation of such of their hands who wished to avail of it.

The Committee are glad to say that the suggestion has been favourably received by members, and that up to the time of writing this report, a large number of mills had erected temporary huts for the accommodation of their hands.

A Labourers' Hospital and Segregation Camp was opened by the Plague Authorities during the year, and at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Plague Committee the Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills were invited to subscribe towards the expenditure to be incurred on behalf of this Hospital and Camp. The total subscriptions received from mills was Rs. 7,200.

(To be concluded.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Trial of an Issue.

593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotum and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

365-98—Captain and V J A L Antao vs Arde'r Byramjee Limpoowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V.

719-98—Little and Co—Bhimdjee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Visram and another—Matubhai and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Scrabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Pooja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

732-98—Little and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Narrondas Damodher—Madhowji Virji.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mafubai and J. Part heard.

658-98—Pagna G and S—Kesharichand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee—Pestonjee R and K.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M Khan—Kalloosing Savsing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

39-98—Framjee and Dinshaw—Mariambai widow vs Kasham Ahmed—Sorabjee and J.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismal Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magoolal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

27-99—Bicknell M and M—Mohomedbhoy Doongersey and others vs The New Dhollera Co, Ld and others—Part heard.

221-98—Thackersdas D C and H—Fazulbhoy Visram and others vs Shariffbhoy Jeewa.

338-98—Nanu and H—Maneckshah Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan vs Shapurjee Hormarjee Toddywalla and others—Smetham B and Noble.

414-98—M A Vakil—Virchand Oogarchand and others vs Vanmalidas Nanchand and others.

470-98—Ardesir H and D—Premchand Roychand and others vs Hirjibhoy Manockji Varachi.

475-98—Ardesir H and D—Wadilal Khemchand and others vs Magoolal Manchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

589-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chunilal Sodagarmall and others vs Shewnarayen Shriram and others.

634-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Mohoraj vs Lady Janbai—Raughton and B.

708-98—R M Mody—Shivprasdh Sadasookhji and another vs Dwarkadhanji and others.

13-99—Smetham B and Noble—John Mason Cock vs W G Hickil and another.

14-99—Smetham B and Noble—William Watson and another vs W C Hickil.

22-99—Bhaishunker and K—Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji and others vs Manocklal Harkison and others—Diksbit and D.

41-99—R P Mody—Dadabhoy Furdunjee Shroff vs Jamshedji Dadabhoy Patel and other.

50-99—Wadia and G—Bhugwandas Vussonjee and others vs Sha Premjee Harjiwas.

52-99—R P Barucha—Kika Khushal and another vs Nagindas Parshotumdas Sanghvi—Bhaishunker and K.

76-99—Captain and V—Moreshwar Rajaram Vaidya vs Pandurung Ravjee Raikar.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-99—In person—Sewjee Tejpal vs Ratansi Khairaj—Janardhan and A.

675-98—D Bezonjee for pauper—Hurbai vs Weljee Wagjee.

Long Causes.

450-98—Janardhan and A—Manilal Purshotum vs Parakh Ambalal Sarabhai—Bhaishanker and K.

537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mahomed and others—Payne G and S, and Bhaishanker and K Not to be called on.

323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abaji Kaley—K J Mantri.

485-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Ebhrahim Fakir Mahomed vs Hajee Fakir Mahomed Goolam—Wadia and G

481-98—Pestonjee R and K—Kaikhushroo Hormasji Alpaiwalla vs Bai Almai.

EXECUTION AT BOMBAY JAIL.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT THE JAIL.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Common Jail, Mr. Ahmedkhan Bahadurkhan, a Mahomedan Pathan of about forty five years of age, paid the extreme penalty of the law, awarded to him by Mr. Justice Russell at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the murder of his wife, Jainabee, and her aunt Moolanee. Early in the morning Acting Superintendent Stanford, together with a large contingent of European police officers, and a body of Native policemen, arrived on the scene and a cordon of police was established round the screen which surrounded the gibbet. The crowd of spectators, who had assembled on the roadways in front of the gallows to witness the morbid spectacle, was not so large as at some previous executions.

The circumstances under which the shocking outrage was committed by the condemned man have already been published. It may, however, be stated that the convict was married to Jainabee (one of the victims) and the couple lived happily together for several years. A few months ago a quarrel arose between them, and Jainabee left her husband's protection and went to reside with her aunt Moolanee, in Guzar Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the 13th December last, the prisoner called upon Jainabee and tried to induce her to come and live with him again. The woman remained obstinate, and the prisoner becoming infuriated, attacked her with a chopper and killed her on the spot. He then turned upon her aunt and inflicted such serious injuries on her that she died shortly after. The man then proceeded to the Null Bazar Police Station, and surrendered himself to the police. He admitted the crime before the magistrate, stating that when he asked Jainabee to return to his protection, she said that he was old enough to be her father. This threw him into a violent fury and he committed the deed under sudden provocation. At the Sessions he claimed to be tried and the special jury found him guilty of the murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of the provocation he had received. Mr. Justice Russell sentenced him to death, remarking that the recommendation of mercy would be forwarded to the proper quarters.

On the 7th February the prisoner was handed over to the Jail authorities. On the 15th idem he made a petition to the Bombay Government, stating that he had committed the deed suddenly and under grave provocation and praying that he might be granted a reprieve, or that the sentence of death be commuted. To this the Government sent a reply on the 24th February, rejecting the appeal and directing Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail to execute the man on the 1st March. As the prisoner desired to appeal to the Supreme Government, the execution of the sentence was stayed, and on the 2nd March a petition was forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, praying for mercy on the same grounds. The reply came on the 13th instant. The Government declined to interfere with the sentence and yesterday was finally fixed to carry out the sentence. The prisoner was informed of the reply and of his approaching doom. He received the news with calmness and fortitude. He continued to take his food regularly and showed repentance for his deeds. Three letters were written to his sons in Bombay and one to his brother upcountry, but none of them came to see him in the Jail. At a quarter to 7 o'clock he was pinioned in his cell and brought into the Jail yard. Here Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, in the presence of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Waters, Jail Doctor, and the representatives of the press, read to the prisoner the death warrant and also the replies received from both Governments. These were interpreted to prisoner in his own language by Mr. Bhuggwantrao Sadashive Sao, the Jailor. The prisoner was then asked whether he had to say anything. He bowed with both his hands and replied in the negative. He was then marched to the gallows, which he mounted with firm steps. He stood on the scaffold and saluted to the multitude, who received him with suppressed murmurs. The noose was soon adjusted round his neck, a white cap was drawn over his face, and on a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the bolt was drawn and the prisoner disappeared. Death was instantaneous. The body was allowed to remain hanging for the regulated time and then handed over to his relatives and friends for burial.

The most significant fact with regard to the Common Jail is that notwithstanding it is situated in the centre of a most severely plague-stricken district, yet it has been free from plague since the return of the Waters from leave, eight months ago. During the first six months of 1898, when Dr. Waters was on leave, there had been no less than eighteen deaths in the Jail, more than half of which were due to plague. Dr. Waters returned on the 9th July and on an inquiry traced the cause of high mortality to the departure from the system of disinfection introduced by him before he proceeded to Europe. He found that during his absence the Jail yards had been watered and disinfecting solution sprinkled in the quarters. Dr. Waters immediately applied the watering of the yard and substituted pans of burning charcoal in the cells and in the hospital, with the result that during the second six months of the year there had been only three deaths. And in the three months, that had now almost elapsed, of 1899, there had been only one death in the Common Jail, and that was due to an ordinary cause and not to plague, and one in the House of Correction. There have been two deaths from plague in the Common Jail since January 1st. These cases occurred amongst the beggars, who had been sent to Jail for seven days, and who had been attacked within a few days after admission. In the House of Correction there had been eleven deaths during the first six months of 1893; but during the last six months of 1899, under the system introduced by Dr. Waters, there had been only two deaths. So there had been in all twenty-nine deaths in both the Jails during the first six months of the last year, while there were only five deaths during the second part of that year. It may also be stated that in September last the population of the Jails was pretty much the same as it was in January 1898, when they had high mortality.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

HAVING chronicled, under Saturday evening's date, the latest news received through Reuter for this column, we now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	9,000	11,000	67,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	17,000	10,000	24,000
" to Continent	45,000	64,000	59,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	74,57,000	77,17,000	61,27,000
" Exports to U. K. "	29,53,000	27,80,000	2,000,000
" to Continent "	27,53,000	30,39,000	2,256,000
" Stock in the Ports "	7,59,000	1,03,000	7,77,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Total visible supply of all kinds	4,580,000	4,372,000	3,726,120
" " of Surats	4,5,000	19,920	2,48,220

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	1,787,000	12,13,000	1,749,310
" London	5,000	2,000	3,000
American afloat	9,000	2,13,000	1,19,000
East Indian "	4,000	1,000	1,000
Total...	1,886,000	1,663,000	1,481,310
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12 32d.	3 11-32d.	4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 26-32d.	2 7-8d.	3 3-8d.
Difference...	9-16d.	15-32d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the	Head Office	Inc. Rs.	7,07,520
" " "	Branches	Inc. "	18,28,007
Other " "		Dec. "	40,36,858
Government Securities		Inc. "	230
Other authorised "		unchanged.	
Loans		Inc. "	9,5[illegible]005
Bills Discounted and Purchased		Dec. "	3,06,303
Balances with other Banks		Inc. "	93,509
Cash		Dec. "	17,16,409

Against the increase during the week preceding of 13 1-4 lakhs, at 142 1-4 lakhs, there was a diminution last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to a little over 17 lakhs, at 125 lakhs. To Public Deposits an addition was made both at the Head Office and the Branches, to the extent of 7 and 18 1-4 lakhs, respectively; while in Private Deposits there was a falling off of over 40 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 9 1-2 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 3 1-2 lakhs less. The Balances with other Banks were just under 1 lakh greater.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. The enquiry from shippers has been meagre, but on the part of the mills there has been a fair demand. The former bought only 300 bales Batwa, at Rs. 145 per candy; and the latter purchased 100 Amreli at Rs. 143, 300 Veravali at Rs. 127 1-2, 200 Junagadh at Rs. 137 1-2 to Rs. 140, 100 Barsi at Rs 147 1-2, 500 Broach at Rs 157. Quotations were given at Rs. 156 for "Good Broach," March delivery; Rs. 147 for "Good Bhownugger," for May; Rs. 141 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for March.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Small business is reported, in a quiet but steady market; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,343 bales.
Wheat	24,654 cwts.
Linseed	13,229 "
Rapeseed	4,035 "
Gingellyseed	6,705 "
Groundnuts	784 "
Cassorseed	4,428 "
Rice	4,665 "

FREIGHTS have been a quiet market to-day. A line for Dunkirk was reported, March shipment, at 16s. 3d per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d. for three month's Sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper; but Merchants, Bills were very scarce; and the market closed (not to re-open till Wednesday) as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months sight	1s 4 3-16d. "
Francs	170 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 101 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 5-8 for Account, and advanced in a firm Market, to 101 11-16 and 101 3-4, in the two positions, respectively; Threes declined to 94.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 7 1-2 higher, and Lakhmidass Rs. 25 lower; Port Canning are Rs. 5 Lower. Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 20; and Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 1282 1-2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th March, as compared with the Statement of 11th March.—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 11 Rs.	Mar. 18. Rs.
Capital	100 00 000	100 00 0[illegible]
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76, 0,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,94,21[illegible]	55,05,78[illegible]
Do. do. at Branches	36,87,702	5,16,303
Other Deposits	317,23,782	276,83,924
Post Bills	6,702	6,702
Credits, undrawn	15,92,057	21,59,495
Rs...	594 08 509	581,75,216
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,68,916	101,69,126
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,31,916	73,31,633
Loans do. do.	139 94,531	139 5,538
Bills Discounted and purchased	104,24,656	100 62,853
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,650	28,611
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,27,634	2,21,173
Cash	112 24,676	125,0[illegible]837
Rs..	594,08,509	581,75,216

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	97 1-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Calcutta Madras and Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17.

The s. s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 18.

The steamer Shanghai, extra, left here this morning for Bombay, and is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March, 1899.

1. There will be class firing at Colaba on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6 12 a.m. (local time.)

By Order,

A. J. PIELE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March, 1899.

1. The annual Inspection of the Corps by General Officer Commanding, will take place on Saturday next the 25th inst. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Review Order—Khaki.

Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. Rifles brought to Headquarters by members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

3. The Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup competition for Cadet will take place on the Parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 8th April.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RICKETTS—March 14, at Bara Banki, the wife of E W Ricketts, of a daughter.

WOODBURN—March 11, at Comilla, Tipperah, the wife of Alex. Woodburn, Ex.-Engineer, A B R, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNOR—ANGELO—March 11, at Christ Church, Bankipur, Patna, by the Rev H Mayne Young, Percival Scott O'Connor, to Florence Mansell, fourth daughter of Col R F Angelo.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S crowning Budget is as satisfactory as those of the two preceding years were the reverse. A year ago the Financial Statement had to refer to the calamities of famine, war, pestilence, and earthquake, which had darkened the year then closing. Although he was able to look forward to the results of a fine harvest of 1897, Sir James did not anticipate the rapid recovery which has been actually effected. The financial years 1896-97 and 1897-98 showed a deficit of a little more than seven crores of rupees. This deficit is more than recouped by the surplus of the year 1898-99, and the estimated surplus of the year 1899-1900. The deficit of more than five crores and one-third in 1897-98 was replaced by a surplus of four crores and three-quarters in 1898-99. The anticipated surplus of the financial year on which we are now entering is slightly under four crores, but as the estimate is designedly understated, that sum will probably be exceeded. The rate of Exchange for the ensuing year is set down as 1s. 3 3-4d., though as a matter of fact during the past year the rate has averaged sixteen pence. This item alone may be expected to considerably enhance the surplus of the closing year of the century. Sir James himself admits that sixteen pence may be reasonably anticipated, the only reason for placing it in the estimates at one farthing below that figure is that it is the Indian practice to avoid sanguine estimates. In the year just closed Exchange was frequently above sixteen pence and seldom below it. The Secretary of State made full use of the advantage thus given. In April and May he sold four millions sterling of Council Bills at the highest rate of exchange. In the second half of the year, the drawings averaged seventy lakhs a week. On the whole during the year now closed, the drawings reached nineteen millions sterling, the largest drawings on record, the highest reached up to that time having been eighteen millions sterling in 1881-82. For the ensuing year the proposed drawings will be seventeen millions sterling. Further borrowing in England becomes unnecessary, and it is probable that part of the considerable balance in hand will enable the Secretary of State to pay off some of the money borrowed in former years. The year 1897-98 was marked by the imports of Rx. 2,616,400 of gold, which is now part of the currency reserve against which silver has been put into circulation. On 1st April 1898 gold amounting to Rx. 255,400 had been paid into the treasury in exchange for silver. There are now consequently well-nigh three crores in gold in the currency reserve.

This is worth noting in connection with the paragraph in the Statement which announces that there will be no remission of taxation. The Government of India, it appears, considered the question whether the time has come to ease the burden of the taxpayer. They came to the conclusion that it would be premature to do so under existing circumstances for two reasons. In the first place, in the past two years, there have been deficits exceeding seven crores. It is deemed prudent to restore the equilibrium by accumulating counterbalancing surpluses. But the second and more important reason is, says Sir James Westland, that we have in contemplation, as is well known, "certain extremely important measures of currency reform which are under the consideration of a Committee sitting at the India Office in London. Whatever the advice of the Committee may be, we consider we are bound to prepare for any measures that may result from it by preserving as strong a financial position as possible, and we consider we would act unwisely if we were to reduce our financial strength by remitting existing taxation, and run the risk of finding ourselves by our own action less free than we would otherwise be to undertake any measures of currency reform that may seem desirable." It is a legitimate inference from this suggestive passage that the Government are making provision to finance an important measure of currency reform which will give India a gold standard and a gold currency in the not distant future. Meanwhile, there is no need for fresh borrowing in England or in India. It was intended to reduce the expenditure on railway construction, but it was found necessary to complete work left undone last year by reason of the Engineers' Strike in England having delayed the supply of stores to this country. The Midland Railway Company at home got out of a similar difficulty by ordering the rolling-stock they required for the increased traffic on their system from the United States. The programme of Railway construction for the three years ending with March 1899 provided for an expenditure of twenty-seven crores of Rupees—an enormous sum in view of the financial difficulties confronting the Government of India during that period. Large as it was, it was increased to little short of thirty crores, which had, however, to be curtailed owing to financial exigencies. For the ensuing three years it has been prudently resolved to limit the expenditure to twenty crores. The Finance Minister very truly observes that it was not intended that ten crores a year, sanctioned in 1897—with famine, war, pestilence and earthquake claiming attention—should be spent in perpetuity; it is now recognised that time should be allowed for the earning capacity of the lines recently constructed to be developed before again entering upon a lavish outlay of capital on railway construction. It is candidly acknowledged that at a time when Imperial finance is largely benefited by the recovery of exchange and other causes, while Provincial finance has been grievously embarrassed by visitations of famine and plague, that a portion of the available surplus should be employed in relieving the necessities of the Provincial Governments while emerging from those calamities and in enabling them to carry on their ordinary administration and meet their ordinary needs. The principle is unexceptionable; but the practical expression of it is not all that could be desired. The sums allocated to the different provinces have been only an infinitesimal proportion to the princely benevolences demanded and insisted upon by the Government of India in times gone by, when pressed for money.

For over a decade the Provincial administration have been pinched and starved to supply the exigencies of an Imperial policy not always under the special guidance of the goddess Minerva. We should like to see side by side tabular statements of these benevolences and of the grants-in-aid when plague, earthquake or other calamity overtook the depleted local treasuries. The Statement has a brief reference to this Presidency:—"In the case of Bombay, though, as above described, we have made large grants towards the direct expenditure on famine and plague, yet the effect of these two calamities is still shown in the falling off in revenue and in indirect expenditure (on police and the like) which accompanies plague measures. We propose on these considerations to make to Bombay a grant of Rx. 1,50,000," Bengal, which so far has not suffered so much from plague as Bombay, but has yet been severely affected by famine and earthquake, receives a similar amount. Assam, which was well nigh turned topsy-turvy by earth that quaked and hills that trembled, has been stamped into quiet by Rx. 1,60,000, and the account is to be closed with another lakh. The Central Provinces, not so grievously afflicted, receive half-a-lakh. Madras, which admittedly was the victim beyond all others of the resumption of revenue at the last revision of Provincial contracts, has received as a solation under the twin misfortunes of famine and plague a lakh in addition to a grant of fifty thousand rupees in 1898 and a further sixty-four thousand in 1899-1900. Burma, the North-West and the Punjab are held not to require any assistance, but as the latter two are in straitened circumstances and have had to bear some expenditure, direct and indirect, on plague, the former receives a lakh, the latter half-a-lakh. These grants may be expanded on civil works if the respective Governments, on consideration of their general financial position and the necessity of keeping a balance in hand, deem it advisable to do so. But they are one and all warned that the grants are made "once for all and that it will be dangerous for them to take them as warranting any expenditure of a recurring character; also that the Government of India in making grants admits against itself no liability to make good to Provincial Governments the loss or expenditure incurred by them in respect of the kind of expenditure to which it has had regard in assessing the distribution of the grants; but admits merely that as in times of Provincial financial prosperity it has called up the provinces to come to the aid of the general exchequer, so in times of Imperial financial prosperity it is reasonable and expedient that it should depart from the strict interpretation of its financial relations to the Provincial Governments and aid them when at the same time they have had and have special financial misfortunes pressing on them." This means that alike when taking and when giving it is the Supreme Government that is to fix the amount; the Provincial Governments are to submit to be bled till they are white, and stagger; when the time comes for them to receive, they are to take whatever dole is vouchafed and be thankful. They are not to presume to think that the Government of India is under any moral obligation to give them a brass farthing. This way of putting the matter robs the dole of all grace. But while entering this protest against the inequitable claim of the Government of India to take all it wants from the local Administrations, while repudiating any obligation of reciprocity, we must congratulate Sir James Westland on his masterly exposition of the financial position of India, which he and his predecessors have laboured with such signal success to place on a sound basis.

THERE has, we learn, been an almost unprecedented demand for advance copies of the first volume of Sir W. W. Hunter's History of British India—the fruits of almost lifelong study and research,—which the publishers, Messrs. Longmans, expected to issue a day or two after the mail left. The scope of Sir William Hunter's labours have, as he points out in an elaborate introduction of great ability and sustained interest, undergone a change since he first contemplated the undertaking some thirty or more years ago. "I have," he says, "deemed it prudent to reduce the plan of the work. Its original design was a complete history of India from the early Aryan period onwards. I shall now be thankful if I am permitted to present a narrative of events since the country came into contact with the nations of modern Europe. In such a narrative the internal history of India and its wondrous diversity of races, religions and types of intellectual effort will form not the least instructive chapters. But the chief purpose of the book is to trace the steps by which the ascendancy of England was won in the East, the changes which it has wrought and the measures by which it is maintained." He attempts to clear away the obscurity caused by the popular presentment of the Company as a sovereign ruler with vast provinces and tributary kingdoms under its command, and to show that our achievements in the East are not the result of a sudden triumph, but the outcome of an indomitable endurance during a century and a-half of frustration and defeat. The period covered in the first volume is brought down to the overthrow of the English in the Spice Archipelago, and some idea of the general treatment may be gathered from the following enumeration of the headings of the half-score chapters into which the book is divided:—(I.) The closing of the old Trade Paths to 1516 A.D. (II.) The Quest for India by Sea, 1418-1499. (III.) The Struggle between Christendom and Islam for the Indian Seas, 1500-1600. (IV.) The Portuguese Policy in the East, 1500-1600. (V.) England's attempts to reach India in the sixteenth century, 1497-1599. (VI.) The constitution of the First English East India Company, 1600. (VII.) The "Separate Voyages" of the Company, 1612-1622. (VIII.) The Struggle with the Portuguese, 1612-1622. (IX.) The Struggle between the English and the Dutch for the Eastern Archipelago, 1601-1623 (X.) The End of the Struggle. The Tragedy of Amboyne, 1623. In his account of what were known as the "separate voyages" the author mentions a fact which has a melancholy interest for people in Bombay at the present moment. We refer to the effect of the Great Plague of London on the Company's mercantile ventures. We are told that when the ships returned in 1603 the plague had brought business to a stand. The Company declared that between December 7, 1602, and December 1, 1605, just a year, no fewer than 38,138 persons had died of the pestilence in the Metropolis, that all the merchants and people of condition had fled and that "the trade bath utterly ceased within the city for almost this half-year." When the plague abated difficulties arose in disposing of the cargoes for cash. Referring to the Company's relations with the Native Princes of the Archipelago, Sir W. Hunter mentions a peculiar incident which is worth transcribing as showing the freedom from racial prejudices that existed among at least some of the directors in those days. "We even went so far," says Sir W. Hunter, "as to try to provide an English wife for the King of Sumatra. That potentate having expressed a wish for such a consort a gentleman of honourable parentage proposed at a court meeting of the Company in 1614 'his daughter of most excellent parts for music, her needle and good discourse, as also very beautiful and personable.' The probable benefit to the Company was gravely debated 'and the lawfulness of the enterprise proved by Scripture.' But some feared that the other wives 'may poison her if she became an extraordinary favourite.' The father was willing to take the risk, but we do not hear that the lady went out." Judging from the first volume "A History of British India" will enhance in no small degree Sir W. Hunter's already great reputation as a writer on India, and become a work of enduring value and popularity. It will be completed in five volumes.

THERE does not seem to be much affinity at first sight between India and the London County Council. In fact, the more the matter is considered, the impossibility of their having any interests whatever in common becomes obviously and absolutely convincing. Nevertheless, they were recently linked together in a grotesque way, although, as shortly appeared, it was altogether a mistake. Perhaps it was just as well, for it would be a pity to lead any ingenuous individual to suppose that India or any part of it was in any way connected with the licensing of London Music-halls or the throttling of Sunday concerts. The mistake is made much of by the "Westminster Gazette" in a paragraph in which it incidentally takes the shocking and scandalous liberty of having its little joke at the expense of Anglo-Indians. "We offer," says that paper, "our sincere sympathy to Mr. T. McKinnon Wood. Every reader of the "Westminster Gazette" knows that at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the London and County Bank, held about a month ago, the chairman of that institution urged that this country should formally guarantee and assume the debt of our Eastern Empire. In the ordinary course of things this suggestion was cabled to the Indian press by a well-known agency, but by a droll mistake the device was credited not to the chairman of the London and County Bank, but to the innocent chairman of the London County Council! The result was that poor Mr. McKinnon Wood was denounced from Peshawar to Cape Comorin for his remarkable excursion into the region of Indian finance, and for his airily preferred proposal. The chairman of the London County Council, sneeringly observes one journal, evidently takes the whole world for his province, and with extensive view surveys mankind and its needs from China to Peru. Indeed, so angry are the Anglo-Indian papers that Mr. McKinnon Wood might have made a trip to India, and written a book or magazine article on his travels. That in the eyes of certain Anglo-Indians appears to be the greatest crime a man can commit. An exception is, however, obligingly made in the case of that prince of globe-trotters, the present versatile Viceroy of India."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, accompanied by his staff, will proceed to-day by the R. I. M. S. Canning to Karachi, on a tour of inspection to Sind and Quetta Districts.

THE Municipal Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, resumed the consideration of the proposition of Sir George Cotton to the effect that the report of the committee appoint to consider the report, dated 26th November 1898, of a previous committee on the scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters, both surface and subsoil, in parts of Bombay, be approved and adopted, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation his proposals for providing the necessary funds to give effect to the recommendations made by the Committee, &c. Dr. N. N. Katrak opposed the proposition on the ground that it would be unwise to accept a dubious scheme, and carry it out at a cost of over thirteen lakhs of rupees. Dr. Katrak ended by proposing an amendment, apart from that proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, to the effect that the report of the committee be recorded; that the deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove and the removal of the silt in the storm water reservoir be undertaken, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit a scheme for extending the sewerage scheme throughout the city, etc. Mr. D E. Watcha proposed as another amendment that the high level water drain should be perfected; the Love Grove channel deepened; the silting of the storm water reservoir removed, that the Commissioner should apply for the cost of these works; and that in order to obtain reliable and accurate data as to the whole question of the drainage of subsoil water, the Commissioner should put himself in communication with Mr. Hughes, Sanitary Engineer of Calcutta, to ascertain whether his services would be available and at what remuneration. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Katrak withdrew their amendments in favour of Mr. Watcha's, which was carried by a majority of votes.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN will give a farewell entertainment in Bombay on Friday or Saturday night this week.

THE subject as to when the next century commences having been worn out a new matter has been taken up, namely, whether the year 1900 will be a leap year. It will not, being the last year of a century and indivisible by 400. The last leap year terminating with an even hundred was 1600; the next will be 2000.

MR. THIRKELL WHITE, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, has been granted privilege leave, and Mr. Harvey Adamson, Commissioner of Mandalay, will officiate for him: Mr. Fleming, Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines district, acting as Commissioner of Mandalay.

THE heavy iron works for the Malakand Fort have been nearly all received, and are being transported rapidly from Nowshera.

LIEUTENANT WIGRAM, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed permanently to the Viceroy's Personal Staff as Aide-de-camp.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SCOTT and 2nd Lieutenant Home, R. E., have been selected for temporary employment with the Egyptian Army.

THE new telegraph line between Simla and Peshawur is almost completed. A few miles between Nowshera and Akora will finish the work.

CAPTAIN CHATTERTON, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, has been appointed to succeed Captain Row as Adjutant of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion.

THE young Raj Sahib of Vankaner was invested with the full powers of his administration on Saturday by Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent of Kathiawar.

MR. HODSON, Director of Railway Construction, goes next week to Nowshera in order to go over the route for the newly settled 2 feet 6 in. railway to Dargai.

REPRISALS similar to those carried out in the Kurram are being adopted against the Mahasuds in Southern Waziristan. It is hoped that raiding will be checked by these means.

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IT is believed here in spite of anticipations to the contrary that Mr. Barnes, who is now in perfect health, will act as Foreign Secretary. Colonel Temple is named as his successor.

THE contract for the Gokteik bridge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway has been placed with an American firm whose engineers have a special knowledge in the bridging of gorges.

LIEUTENANT BUNBURY, R. E., will officiate as Assistant Military Principal of the Thomson College-Roorkee, in the place of Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, R. E., who is going on leave.

SOMETHING is being confidentially arranged about a change in the Khelat Chiefship, in which it is believed the ex-Khan will participate somehow. This given as a rumour and for what it is worth.

THE goods traffic on the B. B & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th February 1899 shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 92,291 maunds with an Increase of Rs. 20,515 in the earnings.

THE Bengal Government will we understand, nominate the members of the Committee which is to consider the question of a Central Railway Station at Calcutta. The names of the President and members will shortly be announced.

COLONEL HERVEY, late of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who had been designated for the Tochi Edwardesabad Command on the 1st April, will now, it is understood, go as Colonel on the Staff to Delhi, Colonel Dyce remaining in Command at the Tochi.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the construction of the first 30 miles of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, the work will be put in hand as soon as the alignment has been inspected by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

IT is under contemplation by the Madras Railway Company to experiment with Haskinised sleepers on certain portions of their railway system. The Haskin Wood Vulcanising Company, London, have shipped a number of railway sleepers for Madras for this purpose.

A REPORT was made to the police on Saturday of the theft of nine lakhs worth of jewellery and twenty-four thousand rupees in cash, belonging to Raja Gheanghir, a wealthy Gosai residing in Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad. Nearly a lakh worth of jewellery were recovered yesterday at Golconda, where a sowar was arrested.

MR. HARINGTON, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Simla-Kalka Railway will arrive in India about the middle of next month. He will make arrangements for the location of the line and the engagement of a staff, and will then return to England to report to his board. He will come out again in October when the work of construction will be begun.

THE Native Cavalry Tent-pegging Tournament at Umballa has been won by the 18th Bengal Lancers, who have so often before been victorious in this competition. The winning team scored 92 points, while the 7th Bengal Cavalry were second with 86. On Friday the 18th followed up this success by defeating the 8th Bengal Cavalry in the final tie of the Polo Tournament.

RAIN and hail have fallen in the Sylhet and Darrang districts of Assam though not sufficient to cause any damage. In Sylhet the weather and prospects are favourable for the tea crop, but the gathering of the mustard crop is almost finished in this district and the outturn is below the average. In the Kamrup Division the prospects of sugarcane, pulses and tea are favourable, but in the Barpeta sub-division the prospects of this article are not very favourable. In the Darrang District the mustard crop is gathered in and the outturn is 16 annas in Tezpur and 12 annas in Mangaldai. In the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts the weather is favourable for tea and there is every prospect of an early season.

ENGINEERS, colliery-owners and others who use high power explosives in India should take note that blasting-gelatine is most unsafe to keep in store for any considerable time as the climate causes certain chemical change which make it unsafe to handle. Captain Muspratt-Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, during his recent cold-weather tour had to order several hundred pounds of the gelatine to be destroyed on the works of the Bengal-Assam Railway as it had been imported so long ago as 1889. Nearly all the big explosions which have occured in India of late years have been due to this compound, and though it has greater power than dynamite, the latter is by far the safer material to use. It is easy to handle, keeps for an indefinite time, and does not readily deteriorate.

IN reply to some questions from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce the Public Works Department in Burma have furnished a report on the work done, and proposed for the near future on the trade routes between Bhamo and Yunnan. The established route is via Myothit and Nampoung, but a new route, following the left bank of the Taiping is under construction, and part of the traffic is already being diverted into this channel. The first section of the new route will cost Rs. 63,000, of which a third has been allotted for expenditure during the current year. The old route has also been put into working order, an alternative and easier way over the hills having been lately opened and improved. The report states that communication between Bhamo and China is now better than at any previous period.

THE Allahabad paper suggests that the Government might do well to raise a local regiment of Turis. This tribe held the valley, and our presence there has secured them against raids from their neighbours. In old days the Mangals, Waziris, Khaswals, Chamkannis, Massozai and Zimukhts raided Kurram and carried fire and sword into the villages. Now this has been put a stop to, and the whole tribe are among the most loyal subjects of the Government. They are grateful for this protection extended to them and at the present moment are anxious to show their loyal feelings. The Kurram Militia is one of the best organised corps on the Frontier, and a regular battalion could readily be raised and trained. One great point in favour of such a step being taken is that such a regiment would be absolutely trustworthy no matter what tide of fanaticism swept over the borderland. The Turis are Shiah Mahomedans, and they hate all the Sunnis (Pathans and Afghans particularly), while they will have no dealings with Hindus. A Pathan regiment, as we know, cannot always be trusted, but a Turi battalion could be employed anywhere without risk of disaffection appearing in the ranks. With the exception, perhaps, of the Karens in Burma no other race in all India can be said to be absolutely secure against influences that can be brought to bear upon them. The Military authorities are always searching for new recruiting grounds, they would do well to turn their attention immediately to the Kurram Valley, where a hardy and courageous race could furnish a thousand sepoys forthwith

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

THE "TIMES" AND MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr J. M. Maclean, M.P. for Cardiff, has addressed a letter to the "Times," strongly attacking the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill, which he describes as not being worth the expense and annoyance it will cause, and moreover is a grave constitutional question which has arisen owing to Lord George Hamilton's standpoint respecting the independent rights of India.

The "Times'" dissents from Mr. Maclean's arguments, declaring them to be based on unsound and dangerous principles.

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that German agrarians are alarmed at the decision of the Indian Government in the matter of the Sugar Duties Bill.

The "Berlin Post" says that Germany may possibly be compelled to retaliate by suspending the most favoured nation treatment to Indian products.

FURTHER CONCESSION DEMANDED FROM CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, is supporting a demand made by Belgium for a concession at Hankow.

THE STEAMSHIP CHINA AT BELFAST.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China has arrived safely at Belfast.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The latest betting on the University Boat Race is 6 to 4 on Cambridge.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

IMPRESSIVE SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

At to-day's meeting on the Council, Sir James Westland summarised the Budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers next presented the Select Committee's report od the Bankruptcy Bill, and announced that this measure would be dropped for the present, the Select Committee considering its provisions too complicated for India.

The Glanders and Farcy Bill was then passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz explaining that its principal object was to extend the powers of entry into stables by the Government Inspectors and for the destruction of diseased animals.

Sir James Westland then introduced the debate on the Sugar Bounties Bill. In this connection he referred to the memorial which had been received from the Mauritius sugar planters, and showed that, besides the benefit the measure would confer upon Indian produce, it would also benefit Mauritius, a greater portion of whose inhabitants were either Indian emigrants or of Indian extraction. Sir James added that the day was now past when under the specious pretence of Free Trade we could refuse to take into consideration the condition of those so closely knit to us by Imperial ties, though the primary object of the measure was to protect the Indian producer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta regretted that the Government had decided against the usual procedure of submitting this measure to a Select Committee, and would like to have seen the facts and figures put forward in favour of the measure more fully examined and their accuracy tested.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Chitnavis and Mr. Ananda Charlu spoke strongly in favour of the measure, the former pointing out that owing to the fact that sugarcane requires months of preparation and steeping before planting, supposing the ryots once gave up its cultivation, they would in all probability never be able to resume it. The latter welcomed the measure not only for itself, but as a possible precursor of an analogous legislation to protect other industries.

The Hon'ble Mr. La Touche, while warmly supporting the measure, thought that the wording might possibly be altered to more fully meet the case, since the powers given are of a general nature and may at any time be extended to articles other than sugar.

Sir James, in replying, pointed out that regarding Mr. Mehta's objections, the facts and figures upon which the case for the measure and its urgency will be based were those of high officials who had been specially set to go into the matter, and that there could be no question about their general accuracy. Further, that the function of the Select Committee was to consider not the principles themselves, but merely the methods to be improvised connected with the carrying out of the principles upon which the Council decided, and that in this case the measure being merely one to give powers to impose a particular duty, and following the exact lines of a similar measure which was satisfactorily working in America, there would be little for the Select Committee to do, while its appointment would only delay the matter, which was an urgent one. Regarding Mr. La Touche's objection, though the sugar was not specifically mentioned in the Bill, the measure was only intended to refer to this article and others would not be included without further reference to the Council. Regarding the amendment which stood in his name, Sir James explained that it had been drawn up in consultation with the Bengal Chamber, and that it exempted sugar actually shipped on board up to the day. This was considered as all that could be done, as the proposal to exempt all contracts already made would be too indefinite and might apply to shipments made many months hence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Aurthur, on behalf of the Bengal Chamber, accepted the amendment, and agreed that it was all that could reasonably be asked for, pointing out that, although it was true that money would be lost upon contracts which had still to run, this loss might reasonably be set against the considerable profit the same merchants would make upon the shipments that were already on the board, the price here having already risen twelve annas per maund owing to the Bill being introduced.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said that before putting the measure to the vote he desired to express his pleasure at the unanimity with which it had been received. It was true that Mr. Mehta had taken exception to two points. Upon the one which referred to the passing of the measure without sending it back to a Select Committee, Sir James had already adequately replied. Regarding the other, that further inquiries should have been made, it had been made a reproach to Government that they were always making inquiries instead of getting things done. This was a reproach which he meant, if he could, to escape. As a matter of fact, in this case inquiries had been going on for a while year, collecting opinions and statistics and consulting bodies like the Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Mehta's proposal would have involved at least another year's delay in the passing of the measure—a delay which its urgency was too great to permit. He was glad, however, to notice that even Mr. Mehta while making these objections, had not withheld his support to the Bill which must therefore, be looked upon as unanimously backed in the Council. His Excellency went on to refer to the support the measure had received from the commercial interest as represented by Mr. Allan Arthur from the agricultural interest represented by Mr. Chitnavis, also Mr. Ananda Charlu's support, which was that of a keen observer of opinion generally. This unanimity was almost equally remarkable outside the walls of the Council. It was true that certain Chambers of Commerce, who were entitled to be considered, had raised objections. They represented the views of importing merchants, however, and did not come from where sugar is either grown or manufactured. Few measures had ever passed through the Council with a greater weight of homogeneous support. The measure itself was designed in the interests of India, and these alone, and it was simply from this point of view he had sanctioned it. Some, however, also thought it may have an effect outside India. It may set an example of a far-reaching influence. It may form a precedent for more legislation of Imperial consideration. It may be discussed in Parliament but such discussion was only to be welcomed, for the measure was to relieve India of the disadvantages imposed upon her by the arbitrary support afforded to bounty-fed sugar, which if continued would result in the serious and continued decline of an important industry. These bounties were themselves arbitrary, and in his opinion vicious. The action the Government of India were now taking was not contrary to Free Trade, but upheld it, whatever might be the mutterings of the priests of Free Trade shrines. It was a measure which restored the fiscal balance hitherto displaced, to our disadvantage and to other people's profit. It must be remembered we are dealing with a population, a vast majority of whom are not consumers of a cheap foreign article but themselves producers who consume their own produce. Hence the conditions are exactly opposite to what obtain at home. They were not likely to be affected therefore, but if they were they could not claim that their interests should override those of the people who will be benefited. The facts are these: Since 1895 an enormous increase has taken place in the importation of beet-sugar from Europe, undoubtedly due to the countervailing duties imposed in the United States. The prices had fallen, and the area under sugarcane had decreased by thirteen per cent., and the continual closing of the sugar refineries, which could be due to but one cause, had occurred. It might be possible to argue that the falling off in the area was due to such causes as famine, though it had occurred in districts where cultivation generally had increased. In the case of the refineries, however, no such argument was possible. This decline was in an industry in which a million people are concerned, and in which the value of the annual crop is nearly two millions sterling, endangered by the competition of a bounty-fed article. How could the Government of India, and he as head of that Government, sit by and look on with equanimity at this process? "If" his Excellency added, "I were to tacitly acquiesce in the extinction of this branch of industry, where would be the worth of the speeches I have been making ever since I came to India, promising to support the native industries. We should indeed be poor stewards if we failed."

The speech produced a great impression, and the chorus of ayes when the measure was finally put to vote and declared carried unanimously, was the nearest approach to applause the staid walls of the Viceroy's Council have seen for years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz then introduced the Regulation and Inspection of Mines Bill, and made a long statement explaining it. Generally speaking the measure is based on the Mines Regulation Bill drafted by the Williams Committee, and it follows the same lines as the Indian Factories Act already in operation. It altogether prohibits children between the ages of four and ten years from working underground and allowing women to work in the mines and to take their babies there, and gives powers to make rules both as regards the kind of places they may be employed in and the kind of work they may do, extra dee or dangerous workings being excluded. The same conditions as apply to women are made applicable to children up to fourteen years of age. The measure also provides for reporting accidents, testing for dangerous gases, timbering inspection, and such like. It is of general application, but the rules to be made under it will first be made applicable to the coal mines. It will be published for discussion, and a Select Committee will not be appointed to throw it into final shape until the next cold season.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

At a special meeting, to-day, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution regretting that the Calcutta Municipal Bill was likely to be delayed through having become party questions in the British Parliament, and urging the Bengal Government to take the immediate sanitary measure required in view of the intensity of plague in Calcutta.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta had 27 plague cases and 23 deaths yesterday. The general mortality, however, is only eight above the average.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Vidal, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been invalided home, and vacates the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, Aden.

Captain M. W. Baugh has been appointed Wing Commander 3rd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Nicolay, 4th Gurkhas, officiates as Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.

THE NEW P. M. O.

Surgeon-General Taylor, the new Principal Medical Officer, has arrived in Calcutta.

DEATH OF MAJOR C. DE JERSEY.

The death, from liver-abcess, of Major C. De Jersey, R. A., at Madras, is reported.

NEW MILL AT SHOLAPUR.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, MARCH 19.

The opening ceremony of the Narsinggirji's Manufacturing Company's Spinning Mill was performed by the hands of the Collector of Sholapur, yesterday evening, with great eclat. There was a large gathering of influential merchants and townsmen to witness the happy affair. Sheth Narotumdas Morarji Gokuldas, Sheth Fakirchund Premchund Roychund, Mr. J. Thompson, engineer, Morarji's Mill, Mr. E. Ashby, of the firm of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, from Bombay, and many others from different towns came at the Agent's invitation. Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji, one of the agents, had come from Hyderabad Deccan, for the purpose. Liberal presents were made to the deserving artisans and workmen who helped or worked in the erection of the building and the machinery.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE DEATH OF DR. EVANS.

GARDEN PARTIES AT BELVEDERE.

THE SUGAR BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The dead leaves flutter across the now parched maidan at dusk, when the south wind breaks upon the still hot closeness of the day. But the branches are bursting into leaf above, emblems of brighter times to come. And so, if the plague has been growing, and the disease has crept from one Calcutta ward to another, and has cast greedy tentacle into outlying hamlet and suburban area, we know that the time of year most favourable to the malady, as regards temperature and climate, has passed, and that the hot sea winds of April and May will soon be here, searching out rankest corner and foulest interior in neglected slum that naught else can reach, while the sun, nature's greatest disinfectant, mounts daily higher and higher, each degree that it ascends giving it enhanced potency for good. With the rains, therefore, to follow, when Bengal may look for deluge quickly following deluge to wash away the festering mud from courtyard and street and drown the poison that lurks in dust in the air, prospects are not so bad as they might seem. Indeed, the fact that we have got through the cold weather without more widespread recrudescence is rather subject for congratulation than is our failure to escape completely matter to deplore. One point is above all other satisfactory. It is the absence of panic which has as much distinguished the second outbreak as its presence marked the first. Up to at least the middle of the week even the boatmen on the river, who are usually the first to take alarm, were still quietly pursuing their calling, and if the influx of coolies in search of work has been smaller than usual, for the beginning of the hot weather, no particular exodus has occurred.

Dr Evans' death from plague deprives Calcutta of one who was rightly respected in his profession, and the gathering at the grave last Tuesday was striking testimony to the value of the services he has rendered. The wonder is, not that plague doctors should be attacked by the disease, but that they so almost universally escape, the comparative infrequency of such accidents as that to which Dr. Evans unfortunately succumbed rendering them the more noticeable when they occur. The news of the sudden death in London of Mr. A. Macdonald, who only retired from the editorship of the *Englishman* last year, has also been received here with regret, the deceased having made many warm friends in Calcutta, where the greater portion of his long journalistic career has been spent.

A couple of garden parties, one at Belvedere, the last of the season, and another at the Fort, where General Wodehouse was "At Home," have been the principal social functions of the week. The Calcutta season is now at an end, and those who are not going away are settling down for the hot weather, which many are inclined to look upon as the pleasantest period of the year, the days being long enough to admit of tennis or golf after office hours, while the absence of the crowding and rush of the cold weather gives time for ordinary social intercourse with one's friends.

The closing weeks are always busy ones in the Calcutta Legislative session, and this year has been no exception to the rule. Last week saw the passing of the much disputed Court Fees Bill, and the introduction of the even more important Sugar Bounties measure, and next Monday the Budget statement will be made and the law so long upon the stocks for the regulation of mining and factory labour introduced. The origin of the last-named piece of legislation has not been forgotten in Calcutta, but very great changes have been made in it since its original drafting, while the local and practical knowledge brought to bear upon it in the course of the preliminary investigations made by the Williams Commission has deprived it of many of the more objectionable features which characterised the proposals put forward in the first place almost avowedly as much in the interests of Dundee and Manchester as of Indian labour. As now drafted the measure aims at differentiating between conditions, and of enabling the regulations to be modified to suit the widely diverse circumstances which obtain in different industries. Much will no doubt still be found to criticise in it and alter before the measure passes into law. Those concerned will have it before them, however, through the hot weather and rains, during which period they will be able to consider its provisions in all their bearings and suggest alterations in them, the proposal being to pass it next cold weather. That rules for the fencing of machinery, and the regulation of hours and protection of labourers, generally, especially where women and children are employed, could be so drafted as to render them useful rather than the reverse, is perhaps a truism, but the possibilities of hampering instead of aiding struggling industries by interference, are so many, and mistakes so easy, that the measure will require the most minute scrutiny. Its central feature is perhaps the principle, it is understood to introduce, of leaving many of the rules to be made by local Governments in consultation with the industries concerned, and of permitting modifications to suit the conditions of each branch of labour. This should at least reduce, if it does not altogether remove, the risk of such a thing as the forcing, we will say, upon the coal mines of Assam a rule which might be unsuitable there, though actually necessary and desirable under the different conditions which obtain in the Western Bengal coal fields.

These being the intentions of the measure it is as with these affected to see that any flaws there may be in the machinery for putting them into effect are pointed out in time. Regarding the question of the Madras coal supply, upon which a somewhat warm discussion has been going on during the past week, it may not be uninteresting to compare the points of view that are concerned, as the matter is one that affects the whole coal industry of India. In the first place, then, there is the Madras coal merchant who naturally wants to obtain his coal as cheap as possible. Then there is the Deccan Mining Company, whose attitude may be summarised by quoting from the notice in the "Financial News" article which is published in the "Madras Mail" of 7th instant. It is here stated that "instead of only getting rs. 3-4 a ton for its coal, the company is renewing all the old contracts as they fall due at over Rs. 5 per ton." Then there is the Bengal coal interest, which is anxious lest the result of the opening of the East Coast Railway should be that Singareni coal, i.e., coal produced by the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company, should oust Bengal coal from Madras. Lastly come the three Railways over whose lines the coal has to pass from Singareni to Madras, and which have hitherto been actuated solely by the desire to do the best for themselves. One of them, however, being a Government line, namely, the East Coast Railway, it has been argued that it should not allow its commercial instincts to get the better of its other feelings but should endeavour to benefit the Madras consumer by reducing its rates independently of considerations of profit to itself. As a supplementary argument to the same end it has been argued that if the East Coast Railway does not reduce its rates the canal will cut it out and it will consequently lose traffic. The East Coast Railway may safely be trusted to consider the last named matter for itself as soon as it begins to effect its receipts. The first contention then is the one that needs chiefly to be regarded by the public.

It is apparently granted that, with the one exception of the East Coast Railway, none of the other interests are in any way sentimental ones. It may be useful therefore first to look into the question of what the result will be of each one's acting upon ordinary commercial lines and doing the best it can for itself. Any special amelioration to be expected from the Government following later on is supplementary. From the point of view it becomes immediately apparent that while the consumer in Madras need never in the long run pay more, quantity for quantity, for Indian coal than the price at which the English coal can be put down in the Madras market, he is very unlikely to get it any cheaper, for the only two competitors hitherto present have been Singareni coal, which has not yet been tackled out as fast as it has been sold, and the Bengal coal, which has come in by sea and has not been worked on competitive principles. The local consumer in Madras must have a certain amount of coal in any case and is obliged to take very much the same quantity, whether the price be eleven rupees per ton or thirteen. His chances of a reduction from ordinary commercial causes, therefore, would be practically "nil" unless some third competitor can be brought in. The case would be different if the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company were to turn out more coal than they could sell. This, however, is not the position at present, and so long as matters go on as they are, any reduction in the cost of carriage, even if made, would not benefit the consumer, since even supposing the Deccan Mining Company were so self-denying as not to profit by it, by repeating the process explained in its last report, subsidiary carrying companies, like the Nizam's and Madras Railways, would be more than human if they abstained from doing so. Under these circumstances it may be taken for certain that for some time at least the Madras consumer will have to pay a price which will be regulated in the long run by the competition of English coal and by nothing else. It only remains then to see what the East Coast Railway can most usefully do towards changing this state of affairs and attracting additional traffic to itself. It manifestly cannot affect the Bengal coal supply which goes by sea. What it can do, however, is to endeavour to bring Bengal coal down itself to compete. This has been characterised in some quarters as impossible. It is nevertheless likely to be tried, and that too with what looks like a very good chance of success. It seems that the East Coast Railway itself already buys Bengal coal because it finds it cheapest. The article finds its way down via the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and is only stopped from going in to Madras by the break at the Godaveri Bridge. By next year this bridge should be completed, and competition will then begin, railborne Bengal coal, which already equalises in price with Singareni coal not so far from Bezwada, thus being pushed the whole way down to Madras. This is possible, because the East Coast Railway can afford to carry the Bengal coal at anything above the actual cost of haulage and wear and tear of trucks, since every penny gained on this traffic will be profit it would not otherwise secure. The price of Bengal coal being so much lower at the pit's mouth than Singareni coal, there is a considerable margin upon which to go. The question, however, is not whether this margin, which is after all only two rupees per ton, is sufficient to pay freight on the extra mileage, but whether it will pay the East Coast and Bengal-Nagpur Railways to trundle the trucks along for the difference between what the Madras consumer is bound to pay and the price at which they can get Bengal coal upon their wagons. Preferential rates will of course be given, but it will pay the East Coast Railway to do this for Bengal coal, which travels 720 miles on its system, though not for the Singareni article, which only goes 258. While, however, the East Coast Railway will probably be ready to make almost any concession to get the Bengal traffic, it will only be concerned to see that the Singareni article is carried at a rate at which it is not shut out. The first sign that the Singareni article was being shut out would be the accumulation of stocks of coal at the pit's mouth and a consequent reduction in the price asked for it there. When this occurs the East Coast Railway would begin to be losing traffic, and it would therefore have to consider the question of reducing rates. Until then, however, the position is likely to remain unaltered. So far, therefore, from Bengal coal being ousted from the Madras market, the competition of rival routes for its supply to that market, is at present the Madras consumer's best hope of ever getting his coal materially below its present price.

An idea seems to have got about that the countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar about to be introduced in India are specially designed to help the West Indies. As a matter of fact, however, it is rather the Indian industry which it is hoped to restore, while Mauritius is the principal place outside India which will benefit. This is because while Mauritius sends enormous quantities of sugar to Calcutta, Jamaica's natural market is the United States, where the imposition of countervailing duties, similar to the ones India is about to adopt, has given a distinct advantage to Jamaica sugar in comparison with European beetsugar, though the former is still grievously handicapped as compared with sugar grown under the American flag. Things have got to such a pass that Jamaica's fruit trade is now said to be actually worth more than its sugar trade, the new uses discovered for the plantain or banana having produced a great demand in the States for this, in India, somewhat despised product—a demand to which Jamaica has responded with the result of the springing up of a traffic of some importance.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh will sail to-day for Karachi, with his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, and staff, and 19th Bombay Infantry and details, consisting of 18 officers, 3 ladies, 8 warrant officers, 1 woman, 1 child, 1 man ordnance department, 16 native officers, 636 non-commissioned officers and men, 130 women, 8 children, 67 public and 54 private followers, and 7 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bo. Command; Brig-General Barolow, D. A. General Bo. Command; Major Shanton, A Military Secretary; Captain R. B. Low, A. D. C. to Lieut General Commanding; Col Lloyd, R. E.; Lieut Col. C. Phillips, 19th Bo. Infty; Lieut P. F. Pocock, 19th. Infty; Lieut. M. C. V., Crichton; Lieut Watson; Lieut Donovan, Ordiance Dept; Lieut E. J. Dobbin, R. A. M. C.; Captain Rigby, Wiltshire; Miss Waternouse, I. N; Service; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Crowley, West York. Lieut. and Mrs Lemeasurer, R E; 2nd Lieut. H. C Stewart, Suffolk Regt: 3nd Lieut H. T. Jackson, 1st Bedford; Captain Baymon, R.A.; and Captain Mrs. H. T Arnold, Wiltshire Regt.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. FRASER.

Professor T. R. Fraser, M. D., President of the Plague Commission, was entertained yesterday, at an afternoon-party by Dr. and Mrs. Temulji B. Nariman at the University Hall. By the appointed time a large number of ladies and gentleman representing the various communities of Bombay assembled in the Hall to do honour to the distinguished guest, the medical profession being chiefly in evidence. The guest of the evening arrived at 5-30 p.m., and was cordially received at the entrance by Dr. and Mrs Nariman, their son Dr. Rattonshaw and their two daughters. He was conducted into the Hall, where he was introduced to several ladies and gentlemen. About half an hour having been spent in conversation and friendly greetings the party adjourned to an adjoining enclosure, where light refreshments were provided for them. On re-entering the reception-room the two Misses Nariman sang songs and played on piano for the entertainment of those present. The gathering then gradually dispersed.

Among those present were, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart., Surgeon General Balnbridge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Sir Jehangir Cowasji, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Principal Hathornthwaite, the Rev. Dr. Machickan, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Drs. Hatch, Childe, Meyer the Rev. Father Bochum, the Rev. Father Usteri, Dr. Macdonald Professor Mac Millan, Professor V. Muller, Professor Pedraza, Dr. Hafkine, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. H. S. Reid, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. W. Leek, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. S. M. Muses, Mr. Jijibhoy F. Patit, Mr. Jamsetji Curseji Jamsetji, Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksi, Messrs. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Dinshaw J. F. Parekh, Nusserwanji M. Panday, Shrithar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Hormuji Munchrji Chichgar, Jamsetji Curse ji Cama, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Nowroji Sorabji Bengali, Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patel, Messrs. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, N. G. Velinkar, K. R. Cama, Mansokhlal M. Munshi Mulji, B. Barbhaya, F. S. Taleyarkhan, F. P. Taleyarkhan, Nanabhoy R. Chichgar, Ganesh N. Nadkarni, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, N. A. Moos, K. N. Kaberji, J. M. Framji Patel, Jiwanji J. Mody, L.M. Bmai, Dinshaw M. Panthaki, H. S. Dixit, Ratonshaw Dadabhoy Rustomji M. Chichgar, Drs. Gerson Da Cunha, H. Dadyseth Byramji, N. Dorabseth B.D. Kapadia, K. D. Sroff, Birjorji Framji Lail, Shantaram Vishnu, L. E. Gomes, A. G. Virgo, Muncherji B. Colah, Kalapesi, Bomanji Framji, Pabbakar, Kalikshro Malegamwalla, Anjeshir Dadabhoy Mody, Cowasji Pestonji, Jal Sorabji Vakil, N. H. Sukhia, Rustomji N. Khori, H. Mas ius, Jamshed N. Bansdurji, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Hirjibhai J. Apoo, Fardunji B. Sferval, K. E. Ladakhanji, Hormusji C. Tavaria, Dessana, Silvester G. Brandstrar, Khan Sahib Manekshaw Dhanjibshaw, Mr. M. G. Padhi, e, Mr. N. G. Gamadia, and others.

On the night of the 9th instant a band of outlaws supposed to be Mahsuds, broke into a house in the village of Jander Ezz.t Sheikh, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and having bound the occupant, as well as the wife and son, decamped with five bullocks and a cow of the value of Rs. 150. Their tracks lead through the Zam Pass.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MACFARLANE.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. John Macfarlane, a former solicitor of the Bombay High Court, which took place on board the P. and O. s. s. Shannon, on the 21st ult., in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Macfarlane retired from business in Bombay in March 1887. He again came out to Bombay in June, 1898, after the death of his late partner, Mr. Edgelow, to look after his interest in the Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy suit, which has been pending before the High Court since the year 1881. Mr. Gulabchand Damania a partner in the present firm, who was formerly his articled clerk, asked Mr. Macfarlane to rejoin the firm in the place of Mr. Edgelow, but owing to his advanced age, Mr Macfarlane declined the offer. He had lately been in indifferent health, and under the advice of Dr. Boyd, who attended him during his short illness in Bombay and recommended his prompt departure for England, he left Bombay by the mail steamer Shannon on the 11th February, when it was hoped that if he passed Aden safely he might be all right; but the expectation has not been realised. Mr. Macfarlane was buried at sea on the 21st ultimo.

The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Dalkeith, and came out to Bombay as mate in a ship belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, the first Baronet. His father was a friend of Dr. George Buist, LL. D., then Editor of the "Bombay Times," and Secretary of the Bombay Geographical Society, who employed young Mr. Macfarlane as a clerk in the Geographical Society, and subsequently as manager of the "Bombay Times" office, with Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna as his assistant. A close friendship sprung up between these two gentlemen and continued up to the present time, Mr Rustomjee having been highly esteemed and treated almost as a partner in the legal firm, which Mr. Macfarlane afterwards conducted most successfully for about thirty years before his retirement in March 1887. Having afterwards articled himself to Mr. W. W. Walmsley, Mr. Macfarlane in 1856 passed as a solicitor of the High Court, and ever afterwards continued his connection with Mr. Rustomjee as his chief managing clerk. In his career as a solicitor, Mr Macfarlane has had several successive partners, such as Mr. G. S. Judge, Mr. Penistone, Mr. Green, Mr. Skipsey, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Edgelow, and Mr. Hemming, he himself always retaining supreme control. In 1887, he retired from the firm, when his employes presented him with a most flattering valedictory address at the Esplanade Hotel, with a valuable present in token of the respect and esteem they cherished towards him for the great confidence he always reposed in his assistants, and the wide discretion he allowed them in the management of the affairs entrusted to them, which made them consider his interests as their own. Mr. Macfarlane leaves behind him his wife, two sons, and five daughters, for whom sincere sympathy will be felt.

FRICTION IN CHINA.

THE LATEST RECRUDESCENCE.

The international difficulties in China have lately been lost sight of, but, writes our London correspondent, there has been a sudden, if not wholly unexpected, recrudescence of them. It has all arisen from the objection which Russia has seen fit to express to the arrangement by which the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the British capitalists whom it represents have obtained a lien unconditionally on such portion of the proposed railway as will lie within the Great Wall of China, in addition to a first charge on the earnings of the remainder. Her Majesty's Government had obtained an assurance from the Yamen that the lines mentioned in the contract should not be "alienated to any foreign Power"; they had informed the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank that "they consented to take note of this promise as a binding engagement on the part of the Chinese Government;" and, finally, they authorised an announcement in the prospectus that "the loan had been arranged with the knowledge of her Majesty's Government."

"The upshot," as has been observed, "was that the Government pledged themselves to the Bank and to the debenture-holders to maintain British influence over the railway, and to prevent the Chinese from withdrawing their concessions at the instance or on the pressure of any other Power." It was assumed, too hastily as it now appears, that the British Government had come to an understanding with Russia on the subject. The "Times" found herein evidence of the happy influence of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, supposed to be friendly to England, as also to peace. But it is the Pekin correspondent of the "Times" who has disabused us of this pleasant delusion by wiring that M. Pavloff is once more busy protesting, at which business he is surely unequalled. He goes back to his protest of August of last year, charging the Yamen with breach of faith, and declaring that he cannot and will not have this British interference. The "Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—The Russian Minister in Peking does not mean to do his protesting by halves. M. de Giers objects not only to the British engineer and European accountant for the Niuchwang Railway extension, but even to the loans being secured on freights, earnings, or anything. Nothing will satisfy him, but knocking out of the terms of the loan every particle of anything that gives the British investor any security whatever. Observe the "open door!" Fortunately British capital has in this instance still two resources: the fact that the British Government took note of the loan, which commits them to seeing that it is not destroyed; and the fact that if Russia attempts to bully China in this matter, it is as the "Times" correspondent says, a clear case of the support emphatically promised in such an event by Lord Salisbury last July. There can be no riding off on the plea that the Chinese Government does not ask for support; we know that Government by now, and it must be supported even against its will. It is only natural that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs should be asked about it, though it is not particularly clear why young Mr. Lambert the tenant-farmer of South Molton, should be the man who is going to ask the question. Probably the members who have special claims to discuss China do not think much is to be gained by mere questions, and if so we rather agree with them, especially now that Mr. Brodrick, very properly as a general principle, may not answer supplementaries. What is wanted is a real discussion, and it is sound to wait for that till Our Mr. Beresford returns. A Chinese debate without him just now would be Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark or a bicycle with the chain off."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND AMERICA.

Lord Charles Beresford will be cordially welcomed home to England not only because he will be able to weaken the Government concerning the situation in China, but because his star in the United States, on his homeward journey from the Far East, may prove to have been of great service to his own country. On the eve of his departure from New York for the Old Country he was interviewed by a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," who cabled across the Atlantic as follows:—"My chief object in coming here," said Lord Charles, "was to advise intervention in China," and show American business men that it is to their advantage to work hand in hand with England and other commercial countries in developing Chinese trade. The object I have attained, while in it mutually I may have helped to promote Anglo-American friendship. The response to my appeal in every city I have visited has been prompt and cordial. If I regret anything, it is that my appeal has not also been criticised. It is too soon to expect material results. I have simply sown the seed; some day it will ripen. I have seen nobody here connected with the administration. I have not attempted, but rather avoided doing so. Nor have I received any promises or hints from persons having influence at Washington to warrant the assumption that the suggested joint commercial action in China will have official support. The biggest trade boom the world has ever seen is coming in China. America must benefit by it. How again will be ours, for every increase in volume of the world's trade means an increase of prosperity all round.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

MADRAS EVIDENCE.

The Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S. Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

PLAGUE AT POONA AND COLABA.

Major Reade, Chief Plague authority in the city of Poona, who had been examined at Poona, put in a supplementary statement showing in detail the number of cases, deaths &c., that had occurred since he last gave his evidence, and the steps he took in dealing with the disease. He said that rat infection had not played a large part in the outbreak of plague in Poona. He was still inclined to believe that the influence of rat infection on plague had been exaggerated. The infection had been confined to a few houses and not extended to the city. Imported cases were of a most virulent type, some of those afflicted with the disease dying within twelve hours.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., Collector of Colaba, gave his experience of inoculation at Alibagh. Inoculation was commenced on the 2nd February and in all 1,335 persons had been inoculated, including men, women, and children. The present epidemic commenced on the 24th December. As far as he was able to ascertain the plague was not imported into Alibagh, but the outbreak was spontaneous. On hearing of the outbreak a large number of well-to-do people left the town. At first the people showed disinclination to being inoculated, but subsequently they willingly submitted to the operation. Out of the total number of persons inoculated there had been only 5 deaths up to date, but two only died of plague.

Colonel Lawrie, Plague Commissioner of Hyderabad (Deccan), being asked what steps had been taken for the prevention of plague at Hyderabad said that effective steps were taken for the detention of suspicious persons coming from infected districts on the railway, and that the roads between Hyderabad and the infected districts were patrolled by medical search parties, and they failed to discover plague in any of the villages.

At the close of his examination, Dr. Lawrie desired to make a personal explanation with regard to what had appeared in the "Pioneer" on the subject of his evidence given at Hyderabad.

The President said that they were not concerned about anything that had appeared in newspapers, and that the Commission was not inclined to hear him on the subject.

INOCULATION OF A REGIMENT.

Major W. B. Bannerman, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, submitted to the Commission a report on the inoculation of the 23rd Regiment, Madras Infantry, prepared by Colonel C. H. Bennett, I. M. S. and himself. He said that the first recognised case of plague in that regiment occurred on 12th November 1897 in the person of a Private, who died the same day. By the 21st November, 13 attacks had been reported from the lines, 4 of these being among the sepoys. By the 23rd the whole Regiment was in Camp, and the lines were being disinfected. During this transition period 15 more attacks took place, 6 being among sepoys. In the ten days following removal to camp, 13 sepoys and 21 among families and followers were attacked. Then, as was to be expected, the cases gradually became fewer, and ceased by the end of the year 1897. During this time, there were 73 cases and 49 deaths, the percentage being 62·8. Inoculation was begun in the camps on the 24th December. General Rolland was the first man to be operated on, and that combined with the example of the officers Commanding and the Medical Officer, seemed to remove all prejudice, and 229 sepoys were inoculated that morning. The inoculations of these and other men were practically complete by the 30th December, though some few followers, children &c., continued to be done up to 6th January 1898. The total operated on was 1,665 out of a total population of 1,746 living in the lines at that date. Those not operated on were sick infants or pregnant women chiefly, though one sepoy was unwilling to be inoculated. For the next six months the Regiment was free from plague. That this long period of freedom was due to the inoculation would be manifest when the course of the plague was followed in the neighbouring Cantonment and City of Belgaum. It must be remembered that the sepoys had free access to both from the date of return to the lines up to 4th July 1898, after which time only the Cantonment Bazaar and city were placed out of bounds. The second epidemic commenced in June. The first case after a period of six months occurred on 30th July, when a private, inoculated on the 27th December 1897, was admitted to hospital for plague and died the next day. During the next month a boy, inoculated on the 29th December 1897, was attacked on the 15th and recovered, and one sepoy, inoculated on the 29th December 1897, was attacked and died. The next case occurred on the 25th September and recovered. Witness having referred to other cases of plague proceeded to say that one could not help being convinced that but for the almost complete inoculation and re-inoculation of the regiment, an epidemic as bad as that experienced in November and December 1897 would have occurred. As regarded infection from floors and walls of houses, one hut only, in the lines, had been infected more than once and curiously enough, in it three cases had occurred at separate times.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

Dr. Galliotti then gave supplementary evidence. He said he had no further information to give regarding experiments with Dr. Lustig's serum. He then gave results in regard to injection of serum in different horses. A dose of 1·50 gramme was the largest quantity that he could inject in a horse. The serum had been used at Arthur Road Hospital by Dr. Choksi. He believed about 120 cases had been treated with the serum, but he would send to the Commission a summary of the results. In the beginning the types of the disease were very serious, mostly consisting of pneumonic forms. The first results were not very satisfactory, but the serum of the horse No. 4, which had been in use lately had given more better results. The horse No 4 was immun

in the City was 45,886, the total number of deaths from the same period based on a previous five years' average was 18,289, and the difference 27,597 might be without doubt taken as plague. From 1st July 1897 to 30th August 1898, the total number of deaths from all causes was 50,510 and the average for the same period in the five years previous to 1896 was 24,552, and the difference 25958 was due to plague. From the 1st September 1898 to March 14, 1899 the total deaths from all causes was 41,954, while the average for the same period in the five years previous to 1896 was 25372, and the difference 16,587 was due to plague, making a total of 66781for the three epidemics with still a part of the third to run. Chart No. 2 showed the epidemic for three seasons, 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99, with the weekly death-rate per mille per annum. It would appear from this chart that the worst epidemic was the first one, as in that year the death-rate reached a height of 225 per thousand per annum in the first week of February when the population was reduced to 4,42,0,00. In 1897-98 the highest death-rate recorded was 165 per thousand in the third week of March while in 1898-99 up to the 15th March, the highest death rate recorded was 155 per thousand. It was probably fair to assume that the third epidemic would follow much the same course in its decline as the previous two. In considering the three plagues together, it would be noticed that in only one district of the city had plague never been epidemic, namely, the Esplanade; but the Esplanade was not very thickly populated. The plans showed also that undoubtedly the low-lying districts of the city had suffered in all the three epidemics the worst; for instance Byculla had suffered very seriously in all the three years, likewise Camateepoors, Mahim and that part of Parel which lay low.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Galliotti spoke about the preparation Prof. of Lustig's curative serum in the Laboratory at Parel, where six horses are under treatment since the beginning of November. The treatment was continued without relay during three months, and the horses received 5 or 6 inoculations with different quantities of pure plague toxin, and the doses of this were determinated in accordance to the resistance of the animals. Every time the horses became sick showing high fever, refusing food and being, during 5 or 6 days, in a state of a general weakness. After then they recovered completely, they were bled and the serum was partially given to the Plague Commission, partially tested on the animals at Parel Laboratory and onplague patientsat the Arthur Road Hospital. The witness described the experiments for testing the efficacy of the serum on white rats, and on monkeys, and submits a record of the experiments. He points out also other experiments to artify the bactericidal power of the serum. Plague patients were submitted to the treatment with the serum at the Arthur Road Hospital and Maharatta Hospital, and some were treated in their own houses. The treated patients belong to different castes and were in different conditions of disease, and some were in such a state as to show very little chance of recovery. At the beginning the results were not very satisfactory and witness believed that it depends upon theextreme gravity of the cases and upon an insufficient preparation of the horses. Specially. It was observed that the patients, who did not receive a beneficient effect from the serum injections were cases of septicoemia, or cases complicated by secondary localisation, of the infection on the lungs. Such cases were and are till now very frequent and almost always they end totally. With the serum of horse No. 4 the results are much better and they give the hope of very good statistic. Now all the horses are ready for a second blood-letting, and the witness thinks that the serum will be more active, as the same happened last year for the serum prepared in Florence. In all the treated cases general improvement was observed and specially a distinguished action upon the fever and the delirium. Dr. Galliot together with Dr. Choksey has lately submitted to the Bombay Government and to the Municipal Commissioner a detailed report of all treated cases, and a copy of this will be forwarded to the Plague Commission, Dr. Haffker and Prof. Wright asked for some explanations about the experiments on the animals which are furnished by witness.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	12	5	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	6	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	33	16	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	23	13	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	31	30	69
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	13	23
G Mahim and Worli	5	12	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown.....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	83	91
Total.....	186	175	351
Total plague deaths to date....	40,136	35,420	
Same date last year.....	124	171	301

KURRACHEE.

There were 24 cases and 18 deaths on Saturday, the total mortality being 49. Altogether 381 cases and 236 deaths are recorded from the commencement of the present outbreak. Measles in an epidemic form is still prevalent among the Mekrani immigrants from the Gulf, a number of deaths occurring from that malady daily.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co's cotton circular, dated March 3, is thus summarised :—The market here has been firm during the past fortnight, but slow to move on account of holders asking higher rates under the rise reported from India on account of the rise in American and consequently in Indian Cotton. Dealers decline to raise their ideas as to prices under the belief that the present inflation in American will materially subside shortly, and as that belief is gaining strength under latest advices from Liverpool, they go in for those of the approved and eligible spinnings as can be obtained at about last quotations. Reports from the country markets, though favourable so far so for rain, are not so for a rise up to the demand of holders in values, and dealers consequently keep aloof from such parcels as are held for a higher rate by about dol. 2. Sales under the circumstances, have transpired to the very limited extent of about 3,500 bales made up of

900 bales of No. 20 sold at Dol. 78 to Dol. 86 and Dol. 90					
450	do.	16	do.	74 to „ 85	„ „ 92
700	do.	12	do.	67 to „ 81	
1,450	do.	10	do.	63 to „ 78	„ „ 85

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 14,000 bales, and shipments eastwise and northwards of about 6,000 bales—at 50,000 bales consisting of

20,500 bales of No. 20		11,000 bales of No. 10	
9,500	do 16	500	do do 8
7,500	do do 12	1,000	do do 6

There are heavy bargains—to the extent of about 45,000 bales—in pile here which also deter dealers from going into higher rates. For the same reason Japanese spinnings have also been very sparingly dealt in during the fortnight. Only about 350 bales Nos. 20, 16, and 10 have changed ownership at dol.83 to dol.87, dol.83 to dol.86 and dol.77-50 respectively. A new feature about Japanese spinnings at present observable is that No. 10 has commenced to worm in favour of dealers to the exclusion to that extent of Indian spinnings of that count. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 1-2 wire, and Rs. 146 post.

In Shanghai, owing to the near approach of the opening of the northern markets in a week or two, and steamers having commenced to load for them, an active inquiry partly speculative and partly legitimate was experienced, resulting in a rise of about tael 1 to taels 2 in values, and in a very fair off-take of about 7,500 bales. This result is also contributed by a rise in Chinese Cotton held on by native speculators under a demand from Japan, but the belief is also prevalent in that market that cotton will subside, and then the continuance or otherwise of the present level of rates depends upon the reception the first shipments of the season receive in the country. Sales comprise :—

3,900 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 65			to 68		
900	„	16	„ 62	„ 62	and 68
1,200	„	12	„ 59·50	„ 59·50	„ 61
2,250	„	10	„ 55	„ 62	
250	„	6	„ 53	„ 55½	

leaving unsold stocks at 16,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 27th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 199 wire and Rs. 199½ post. Japanese and Local spinnings have also relatively been dealt in largely at a rise of about a tael—Japanese finding purchasers to the extent of 3,500 bales Nos. 20 and 10, and Local to the extent of 4,500 bales Nos. 10 to 16—at the following rates :—

Jap.	No. 20 at Tls. 65·50	„	66·50	„	12	„	65 „ 65·25
Local	„ 16	„	66	„	18·50	„	19 „ 62·75 „ 63

In Japan, local inquiry having been experienced, very high rates are quoted. No 20, as high as Yens 82 to Yens 84, and No. 16, Yens 79 to Yens 81.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, see that name and figure-head of ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.,

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding, when the debate regarding the scheme for facilitating the escape of surface and subsoil flood waters was resumed. The original proposition of Sir George Cotton, seconded by Mr. Willcocks, was as follows :—That the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the report, dated 26th November 1898, of a previous committee on the scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters, both surface and subsoil, in parts of Bombay, be approved and adopted, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will be so good as to submit to the Corporation, through the Standing Committee, his proposals for providing the necessary funds to give effect to the recommendations made by the committee. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the agricultural drain should be an open drain. To this an amendment was proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. V. K. Vandeker, as follows :—That the high level storm water drain, as proposed by Mr. Smith in Tardeo Road, estimated at a cost of Rs. 1,77 607, be sanctioned and proceeded with at once, That the deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove be taken in hand without delay and completed, if possible, before the rains, That the sitting going on in the storm water reservoir since 1880, be removed as soon as possible, and the Commissioner be requested to apply for the necessary expenditure as early as possible. That the Commissioner be requested to consult Mr. Baldwin Latham as regards the scheme of agricultural drain and deep channel, as suggested by Mr. Smith and Mr. Playfair Reynolds. That in the mean time the Commissioner be requested to continue to make observations in the different parts of the city on the level of subsoil water.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in speaking against the original proposition, said that, although the subject before them was important, members should not allow themselves to be led away by the persuasive eloquence of which Sir George Cotton was a master, and that it was their duty to well consider the arguments advanced on the other side before coming to a conclusion on the subject. If every kind of counsel given in times of panic was to be acted upon, the chances were that the sewers would have been clean blown up with dynamite, as the generality of the people of Bombay attributed their misfortunes in connection with the plague to the gaseous fluids emanating from the sewers. It was unfortunate at such a juncture that the Municipal authorities, who had been taking observations since 1892, seemed to have no confidence in their own data and that ill digested and crude data and conclusions should be placed by them before the Corporation, which could not be expected to go deeply into details. In past instance conclusions arrived at by their Engineers had not been found to be well-founded and it would not be wise to accept as conclusive the recommendations made by them on the present occasion which would cost them more than Rs. 13,00,000 to carry out. Declaring himself against Sir George Cotton's proposition Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the committee be recorded that the deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove and the removal of silt in the storm-water reservoir be undertaken, and that the Commissioner be requetsed to submit a scheme for extending the swerage scheme throughout the city, and making sullage connections with those sewers and house connections, and that observations regarding the subsoil water be taken for three years.

Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee seconded Dr. Katrak's amendment.

Professor Muller pointed out certain discrepancies in Dr. Katrak's recommendations, ridiculing the theories advanced by him about capillary attraction and atmospheric pressure. Professor Muller said that one-half of Bombay was uninhabitable because it is a swamp. There were several historical instances on all fours with this, and therefore Bombay should be drained in the direction indicated by Sir George Cotton.

Mr. D. E. Watcha was of opinion that the Corporation should be virtually agreed on the several important points before them. The really debatable question related to the drainage of the subsoil water. The whole cruz of the question lay in this point. To get rid of that question, therefore, it was desirable that the matter should be approached in a more accurate and scientific spirit than had been the case yet. In their present financial embarrassment the Corporation should deal with the subject in a manner that should justify them in incurring so large expenditure. Mr. Watcha suggested that Mr. Hughes, brother of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, chairman of the City Improvement Trust, should be employed to advise on the subsoil question. Mr. Hughes was to give his whole time to the question. Mr. Watcha proposed as an amendment that the high level water drain should be perfected, the Love Grove channel deepened; the silting of the storm water reservoir removed, that the Commissioner should apply for the cost of these works; that in order to obtain reliable, accurate and scientific data as to the whole question of the drainage of subsoil water the Commissioner put himself in communication with Mr. Hughes of Calcutta to asertain whether his services would be available and at what remuneration.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said it was a fact that subsoil water was rising in level, as was evidenced by the wells in the city being full even in the hot weather. When the speaker was residing some years ago near Kamatipura, he found that subsoil water was discovered at a depth of only two feet from the ground level. Mr. Kabrajee was not in favour of the big scheme suggested, but was in favour of Dr. Ismail's amendment.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Katrack successively withdrew their amendments in favour of Mr. Watcha's, in which some slight alterations were accepted.

Sir George Cotton, in reply, pointed out the danger of further delay. He quoted an extract from Mr. Baldwin Latham's letter received by a local journalist in support of the proposition he had moved, and begged of the Corporation to lose no time in a matter which affected the most vital interest of the city.

On a division, the amendment of Mr. Watcha was carried by a majority of votes; and the Corporation adjourned till next Thursday.

THE RECENT GHAZI OUTRAGE.

ACCORDING to a telegram dated Quetta, March 18, both the Forest and the Octroi Munshi, who were the first victims of the Ghazi at Sibi on the 8th instant, have since died, but the other three wounded Hindoos are doing well. It now transpires that there was no third Ghazi, the man who did all the mischief having been killed at the time. His companion was arrested and will be tried shortly, though as he was neither armed, nor aided the actual murderer, it is probable that his life will be spared. No information of value has been elicited from him.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

THE following are the details of the Viceroy's coming tour:—Leave Lahore at 5 o'clock on the 29th in the evening, when there will be a public reception at the Railway Station. Lord Curzon will then drive to Government House, where he and his party will be the Lieutenant-Governor's guests.

On Thursday the Viceroy receives addresses at Government House and has interviews with the Frontier officers. There will be a dinner party in the evening.

On Good Friday there are no engagements.

On Saturday the Viceroy attends a prize-giving at the Chief's College in the morning and visits Lahore City and Fort in the afternoon. Another dinner party takes place at Government House.

On Sunday night the Viceroy will sleep in a special train and arrive at Khanki at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, when he visits the irrigation works and breakfasts with the Lieutenant-Governor. At 10 o'clock he leaves Khanki for Lyallpur, arriving at about 4 o'clock, visits the locality, and dines with the Lieutenant-Governor.

On Tuesday morning the Viceroy reaches Lahore again at about 7 o'clock and proceeds to Changa Manga to shoot, returning in the evening for a party at the Shalimar Garden.

H. E's departure on Wednesday evening at 9-30 for Kalka will be private.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BUNBURY, R. E., will officiate as Assistant Military Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, in place of Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, R. E., who is going on leave. Colonel Hervey, late 13th Bengal Lancers, who had been designated for the Tochi and Edwardesabad Command on 1st of April, will now, it is understood, go as Colonel on the Staff, Delhi. Colonel Dyce remaining in command at Tochi.

MAJOR-GENERAL EVANS, Colonel A. W. Jamieson and Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Cooke, Staff Corps, have been permitted to refide out of India.

ON vacating his officiating appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for R. E. at head-quarter Major Maxwell, R. E. is posted to the Military Works Department Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN KEATS 28th Madras Infantry officiates as Commandant Paloveram Depot vice Major Wellman proceeding on medical leave to England.

Captaian Westmoriand Hampshire Regiment took his duties as Station Staff Officer of Dalhousie Depot on the 8th March vice Captain Playfair.

CAPTAIN H. C. FIRTH Station Staff Officer Mooltan proceeds home on eight months' leave.

THE JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

THE Persians and Zoroastrians celebrate to-day a time-honoured holiday known as the Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, which according to some persons ought to be observed as the real Parsee New Year day in conformity with the custom followed in Persia. It indicates the advent of spring corresponding with the vernal equinox. The date fixed when Jamsheed was proclaimed king has continued up to the present time as the Parsee era. In Persia however the 21st March is observed as the New Year day, which is passed in feasting and rejoicing. The observance has been continued up to the present day in Persia, and the Parsees of Bombay have for the past nine years imitated the example of their co-religionists by meeting friends and sitting at one common table to feast in true Oriental fashion. The Shah of Persia and his court observe this festival with all pomp and ceremony. Two days before the Ed, the Shah summons, according to their rank and dignity, the prime ministers, ministers, nobles, moollas, princes, and other persons of note to attend a durbar to be held at the palace court-room. On the morning of the day which ushers in the New Year, each and all who are bidden to the Royal presence, meet together, attired in brilliant court-dresses, and march in procession according to their rank. The first to enter the audience-chamber is the superintendent of the place, accompanied by his staff. After these have taken their respective seats, the procession of notable personages of rank and dignity follows, and there is a third procession of moollas, headed by the chief moolla. The viziers procession is the fourth, whose appearance is very picturesque. After an interval of a few minutes the generals belonging to the Shah's army, in full uniform, enter the durbar-room one after the other, according to seniority. The precession of princes, which comes next, is of a most imposing description, the gaudy clothing and martial bearing of some of the younger princes adding much to the gaiety of the scene. These young bloods are preceded by the most venerable of the princes. After all have taken their seats, the Shah's chamberlains enter the durbar-room with their respective staffs bearing gold and silver trays containing dresses of honour and silver and gold coins, sweetmeats, rosewater, flowers &c., which are handed round to the guests. This done, the court-crier announces the approach of the Shah, who is received outside the palace by his troops, the cavalry standing in one row, the infantry in another, artillery with drums mounted on camels to the rear, and the rest of the regiments with colours and bands surrounding the whole palace. It seems from the pictures carved in the edifices of Persepolis built by King Darius and his son Xerxes that this practice was in vogue in their time. On the Shah entering the durbar-room the audience receive him standing and he immediately takes his seat on the throne. When the Shah is fairly seated the audience fall down on their knees and make obeisance to him touching the ground with their foreheads. This is considered by Orientals the greatest mark of respect. The chief moolla opens the durbar by a short prayer. He then addresses the assemblage, dilates on the past glory of the Shah, and bestows upon him his blessing for the New Year. This benedictory address is wound up by the firing of a gun from the saluting battery —"Ed Moobaruck" and "May his majesty live long and happy" being the final expression of the chief moolla. This greeting is vociferously echoed by those assembled, the townspeople on hearing the report of the gun congratulate each other on having been spared to see another New Year. The Shah then speaks in honour of Ed Moobaruck, and the ceremony pertaining to it; which done, he bestows a handful of asharafi and shois on his chief moolla and other courtiers and orders his private secretary to distribute the same among the remaining guests according to their respective ranks. The Shah then devotes his attention to the appointment and dismissal of governors, conferring robes of honour, awarding punishments, liberating captives &c. The durbar is then announced to be over, and the Shah takes his departure amid the sounds of music and the cheers of the populace, the courtiers and others making up the assembly likewise leaving in the order they entered. The whole ceremony of honouring the New Year is wound up by the firing of guns, blowing of trumpets and bugles, and ringing cheers from the general populace. The dress worn by the Shah on the occasion is of a most superb description, the crown being profusely studded with valuable diamonds and other rare gems. The Governors and rulers of distant province observe the day in a similar demonstrative manner. They greet the Shah by telegrams with the well-known words "Ed Moobaruck," and receive the same blessing in return. The Shah likewise sends to the nobles and chiefs who are unable to appear in person in the grand durbar dresses of honour. A day or two after the Shah enters the other palace amid the strains of music and the booming of guns, and takes his seat in the gallery, where a public levee is held at which people of all castes and creeds pass before him bowing their heads before that potentate, and wishing him prosperity throughout the New Year. On this occasion the chief secretary gives the recognizances of the great personages to the Shah by addressing them with their full names and titles. These festivities are kept up for seven days, during which the Shah and the governers of provinces confine their visits to one or two head moollas; but the other chief personages frequent each other's house according to their rank and state. The different envoys who honour the Shah on this auspicious occasion receive khilluts, or robes of honour. Thus a whole week is passed in some kind of gaiety or other.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE ATTACHMENT OF THE WAHALLA MILLS.

GORDHANDAS KHATAU AND OTHERS VS. RANCHORDAS GOGULDAS AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Rughaujee, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the second, third, and fourth defendants; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Robertson for the fifth, sixth and seventh defendants. The rest were not represented.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment, said this was a suit in form brought under section 283 of the Civil Procedure Code, but the practice of the court, in accordance with which the suit was filed, is not strictly according to the provisions of the Code. Here the present plaintiffs, the Khataus, brought suit 1258 of 1895 against the Official Assignee as representing Gokaldas Parshotum, and Gokaldas Purshotum; and Ranchordas and the other sons of Gokaldas, the family trading under the name of Purshotum Shamjee. Gokaldas, the father, had become an insolvent in November 1894. Hence the Official Assignee was the first defendant. The second defendant Gokaldas did not defend the suit. On 21st August 1896, a decree, for a large amount was passed, and in execution of that decree, on 30th October, 1896, plaintiffs attached the Wahalla Mills as the property of Ranchordas Gokaldas. The warrant was in the usual form unders ection 274. The judgment debtor, Runchordors, was prohibited from dealing with the property; so too, the application for exacution had been in the usual form under section 235. The name of the person against whom enforcement of the decree was sought was given as Ranchordas, the third defendant. On the 5th January, 1897, Lakshmishanker Pranshanker the present second defendant, defendants 3 and 4 being his brothers, took out a judge's summons to show cause why the attachment in question should not be raised. His lordship stated how the law and the practice of this court differed in the matter of the attachment of property; and that the burden lay on the plaintiffs to prove that, at the date of their attachment in October 1896, the Wahalla Mills belonged to Ranchordas Gokaldas. That had been their assertion consistently throughout up to and including their present plaint. But in the course of the hearing they had asserted, and it had been contended for them, that the Wahalla Mills were and are the property of the family of Gokaldas and all his sons. His lordship disposed of this point at once by saying that there was no foundation for the assertion that Ranchordas, who was the purchaser of the mills, was owner thereof jointly with all the members of his family. In the accounts of the firm, the moneys were debited to the sole account of Ranchordas; but it was impossible to say positively that the purchase of the mills by Ranchordas in February 1894 was intended for all the members of the firm. His lordship referred to the confusing and discrepant evidence on the point, and remarked that the Khataus, when pressing the family for security for the large sums due from the firm in August 1894, would not have been content with an agreement for the mortgage of the family house only, but would have insisted on a mortgage of the mills also. In November 1894 the state of affairs was very acute. The Khataus were pressing the firm of Purshotam Shamjee as hard as possible. It was admitted at last that the mills were the property of the family, who were to execute a second mortgage of the mills to the Khataus. The latter were willing to let the whole business of the second drop provided they got Rs. 30,000 in cash. That the Khataus never really believed that the mills were the property of the family was established by their subsequent conduct. The foundation of the plaintiffs' claim all through had been that Ranchordas was the real and sole purchaser of the property. After considering the facts of the case in great detail, his lordship came to the conclusion that Ranchordas wished to conceal that he was the real purchaser. But that he was vitally interested in the purchase was abundantly clear; and therefore it was impossible to hold that the release to him in November 1894 was a voluntary conveyance in fraud of creditors which vitiated all the subsequent transactions in regard to the mills. In the view which his lordship took of the facts and the evidence, it was, he said, unnecessary to consider the arguments raised as to whether the Official Assignee ought to have been a party to the suit, nor was it necessary to consider further the cases of the defendants 5 to 7. His lordship framed his findings on the issues and held that the attachment in question was not valid; that Ranchordas was not the sole owner of the mills; that Pranshanker was the real purchaser of the mills, &c. The suit was rejected with all costs on the plaintiffs, including all costs reserved.

THE FAR EAST.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA IN FLAMES.

HU YU-FEN AND THE CHINESE RAILWAYS.

THE Americans are evidently playing the waiting game in the Philippines, now that they have secured the principal ports. It is highly improbable that they will attempt the subjugation of the islands with the scanty number of soldiers at present in Manila, and now that the American Commission has gone over the opportunity may be taken by the Filipinos of proclaiming a truce. The rabels have cut off the supplies to Manila from several districts, food has risen in price, and in order to relieve the stringency of the food supply the American authorities have removed the Customs duties of all articles of diet, with the exception of rice.

At the Hong Kong meeting of Legislative Council on Monday, Mr. Ballilos endeavoured to obtain some information respecting the lease of the new territory at Kowloon. The Government replied to the questions with great caution. It was stated that no hitch had occurred in the negotiations, and that the territory would be taken over as soon as the northern boundary had been defined. It was also stated that the Customs Stations are to be removed from the harbour and the new territory.

RELAXATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES AT MANILA.

FOOD STUFFS TO BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

Manila, Feb. 25, 10-40 a. m.—In order to relieve the stringency of the food supply of Manila, the American authorities have given notice that all articles of diet, with the exception of rice, will be admitted into the port free of the regular Customs duty.

When the alarms of fire were raised during the last two nights, fire engine parties of blue-jackets were landed from H. M. S. Narcissus, but their services were unnecessary.

Manila, Feb. 25, 5-3 p. m.—The American flag has been hoisted at Cebu,

THE CONFLAGRATION AT MANILA.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

Manila, February 23.—Last night, intense excitement prevailed throughout the city, information having been received that a native rising was anticipated. Cossack guards were sent out, all the guards were doubled, the streets regularly patrolled, and every precaution taken that wisdom could devise for the public safety. At nightfall a fire balloon was sent up by the natives outside the city. This was apparently a pre-arranged signal. During the dinner hour, fire broke out in a house in the Santa Cruz district. That it was the work of incendiaries there can hardly be any doubt. While the firemen were succeeding in suppressing the first outbreak another occurred in the same district, and soon the light inflammable material was one huge blaze. Chinamen and Indians ran hither and thither along the narrow streets rescuing their household gods. Soldiers aided the firemen to prevent the spread of the flames, but others kept a strict guard and arrested all suspicious parties, while beach-combers hovered about, like hawks scenting prey, helping themselves to loot in the most brazen-faced manner. At these waifs and strays are attired in cast-off military clothing they are often mistaken for regulars or volunteers. Hence probably the cause of the aspersions we have frequently heard applied to the troops during the past fortnight. General Hughes and his staff officers were all hard at work superintending their various organisations, and it is satisfactory to know that the fire was checked before it reached the creek, for had it got across the whole of the Escolta and the principal business quarter of the town would have suffered.

This fire had not been suppressed when two other conflagrations sprang up in the Tondo and Binondo districts. Rebel shells fell upon the troops, and we afterwards learnt that a large body of insurgents had eluded the line at Caloocan, coming down the seashore and entering the Tondo district. Here C Company of the 13th Minnesota Regiment had a bad time. Captain N. C. Robinson, Commanding C Company and the 3rd Battalion, was shot in the mouth, and a sergeant and two or three privates of the same company were wounded. When I visited the scene of the fire at seven o'clock this morning, sentries were posted around the ruins, and were being fired at by rebels secreted amongst the *debris*. I doubt if any of these rebels will survive their audacity. Many prisoners have been taken.

A rough estimate places the number of houses destroyed at from 1000 to 1500. The Chinese and Filipinos are the greatest sufferers. Some Chinamen were shot as they escaped from the burning streets, being mistaken for Filipinos. Britishers, going into town to witness the fires and to watch over the safety of the offices and places of business were advised by the sentries to change from white to dark clothes; as, should firing become general, they might be mistaken for natives and shot down.

Yesterday afternoon, there was a good deal of fighting on the lines stretching from the waterworks to San Pedro Macati. The Americans had one or two men killed and several wounded; but the loss to the Filipinos is reported to have been heavy in proportion. At one point, thirty-five Filipinos were killed.

We all praise General Hughes and his staff on their activity and vigilance.

After the above was written, I was informed that bullets were flying somewhat unpleasantly over the Hotel del Oriente, and in one instance penetrated the room of a boarder who had to seek safety in a lower floor. The American losses up till last night were 10 killed and 35 wounded.

PEKING.

THE ONE ABSORBING TOPIC

of interest in the political world is the removal of H. E. Hu Yu-fen from the Director-generalship of the Northern Railways and the substitution of H. E. Hsu Ching-cheng. When we recollect that only last July the acting Russian Minister insisted in an interview with Li Hung-chang and Director-General Hu that Hu should remain permanently in charge of the Northern Railways as one of the conditions upon which Russia would withdraw her opposition to the contemplated loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, we cannot but be surprised at his removal. Rumours as to the cause for his removal are plenty. Chang Yen-mao or Chang Yi, by which name he is also known, has undoubtedly accused him of appropriation or misuse of government funds. Two censors (one named Sun of Anhui) were the vehicles of all information to the throne. This is as much as H. E. Hu himself knows, but I was informed to-day by one of the Princes that a leading eunuch also had a good deal to say against H. Hu, having evidently been bribed for that purpose. At any rate, removed he is and removed he is likely to stay, in spite of the efforts being made to reinstate him by the British Minister. For the Tsungli Yamên will not even discuss the matter with Sir Claude Macdonald. I saw H.E. Hu last night who informed me that Prince Ching, Wang Wen-shao and Chao Shu-ch'iao were investigating his accounts, having been appointed for that purpose by the Empress. "They will find them all right," replied the old gentleman confidently, "but they will not be able to keep me in office against a man who buys influence," he added. He seems very much depressed and desires to give up the work of paving and macadamising Legation Street also into the hands of Hsu Ching-chêng, and retiring to his home in Anhui. Rumours are also current that if his accounts show the shortage claimed by Chang, he may be sent into exile after Chang Yin-huan. We trust no such fate is in store for him. The foreign community generally sympathise with him and hope he may come out of the investigation cleared of any imputation of dishonesty. One cannot but suspect that this change is due to Russian influence.

A DANGER TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

That an official openly favourable to British interests should be replaced by the ex-Minister to Germany and Russia, and the Acting President of the Russo-Manchurain Railway, cannot but be regarded as sufficient cause to suspect underhanded work, in the present condition of affairs in this country. Hu himself laughs at the idea that anything beyond Chang Yi's memorial caused his removal. Others high in the councils of State declare likewise, but in spite of what seems almost like indisputable testimony that it is a purely native movement, there are those who connot be convinced that it is so. Ex-Commissioner of Customs Detring is said by some to be the mainspring back of Chang, and as Detring is openly repudiated at the German Legation it is inferred that he is in sympathy with Russia. Rumours were current here for a few days that Mr. Kinder had resigned from the railway, but investigation proves to be untrue. Were Mr. Kinder to leave at this time it could not but injuriously affect British interests, for his place would be only too gladly filled by the Chinese with Russian for German Engineers. The general question on every one's lips is, Will England allow this change to be made without a bitter contest? Loyal Britishers would like to say emphatically no. But the experiences of the last two years have taught them not to boast too loudly of what England will do until they can see something done. It seems to your correspondent that the "open door" will soon be spoken of as the "vanished door."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Capt W E Jennings, M B, C M, I M S Bombay are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt A Hooton I M S Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of Capt C Herbert 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The Hon Sir G C Paul K C I E, Advocate Genl for Bengal is granted leave of absence on medical certificate to the 30th June 1899.

The services of Capt T S Barton 2nd Bengal Lancers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The services of Capt J Chatterton 42nd Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam for employment as Commandant of the Lakhimpore Military Police Battn vice Capt G R Row whose term of office will expire on the 23rd April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J S Gamble Conservator of Forests 1st grade in charge of the School Circle N-W Provinces and Oudh and Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun is permitted to retire from the public service with effect from the 11th Feb 1899.

On the retirement from the service of Mr J S Gamble Conservator of Forest 1st grade the following arrangements are ordered with effect from the 11th Feb 1899.—Mr H C Hill Consvr 1st grade is placed in charge of the School Circle and is also appointed director of the Forest school, Mr E P Dansey Consvr 2nd grade N-W Provinces and Oudh is promoted to the 1st grade, Mr J A Mckee Consvr 3rd grade Assam provinces and offg in the 2nd grade is confirmed in the latter grade and Mr J Nisbet Depy Consvr 1st grade Burma is promoted to the 3rd grade of Consvrs.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The service of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates on which they relinquished charge of their plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore—Capt C J Cunningham Madras Pioneers, and Lieut I A Kebbl, 11th Madras Infty.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A H R Armstrong, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

With reference to notification No 25-G, dated the 4th Jan 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Alessandro DeGozzueta as Consul Genl for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the conditions notified in clause 91 India Army Circulars 1893 the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Lieut O A Willett, R E, on deputation on the Hardinge Godavery Valley Railway, for twelve months. Leave pay service, 5th year, commenced 25th July.

Capt F H B Commeline I S C Asst Inspecting Officer Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer Phulkian States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 25th Jan and during the absence on leave of Major F W P Angelo or until further orders.

The services of Capt E Lemesurier I S C as Political Assistant of the 3rd class are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govr-Genl in Council with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana.

The services of Capt J H C Colvin I S C as Political Agent of the 3rd class are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of the office of Political Agent in Bundelkand.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Welsh, Depy Post Master-Genl Burma is granted furlough for twelve months with effect from tha 1st March 1899.

Mr W T Vansomeren C I E Supt of the Post Office 1st is appointed to officiate in the third grade of Depy Post Masters Genl and is placed in charge of the Burma Circle, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

Mr W Siddons Asst Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue Didwana Division is granted furlough out of India for one year and six months, with effect from the 25th March 1899.

Mr C H Bo ford, Supt Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to act as Asst Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr Siddons or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Major W F Coleman Suffolk Regt Station Staff Officer, 1st class Bellary to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Major H A Vowell whose tenure has expired, dated 20th Feb 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon the Lieut Govr of Burma.—Capt E S Jackson 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to be Aide de Camp vice Lieut F L Fryer resigned, dated 25th Feb 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from

THEORY OF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"AH, talk of blessing! What a blessing is digestion! To digest. Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched every by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise.

"There came a great indigestion upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion, and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

There!—how does that strike you for a burst of eloquence? I quote from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theology you must hold him responsible. As for its physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies" I can answer for the correctness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the curse of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate.

"For many years," says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides.

"Sleep almost forsook my pillow, and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness. I lived on with little or no hope of getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatmenty, et no real benefit resulted from it. Happily at this time Mother Seigel's Syrup was brought to my notice, and so strongly commended that I laid aside other medicines, which were doing me no good, and began using this one only.

"In a short time I realised a great improvement; food agreed with me and I gained strength. A little later—contining to take the Syrup regularly as directed—the pains at the stomach, sides and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt them since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the blessing of health. My son, who suffered severely from rheumatism has been relived by Mother Seigel's Syrup as by nothing else he ever tried. In gratitude I give you full permission to publish my letter should you desire." (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Baker, Field Lane, Braughing, Ware, Herts, Oct. 7th 1898.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Mrs. Sarah Gell of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, that one day, she had a personal talk with Mr. Smith, the butcher at Rushden. He told the lady that in his opinion if she went on suffering from indigestion and asthma (one of its consequences) it would be because she neglected to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. "And," said Mr. Smith, "I speak from knowledge." She had been ill with this abominable ailment for many years, and had spent time and money in unavailing efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice, Mrs. Gell began using this remedy at once, and tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion only:—

"I was better almost immediately, and was soon as well and healthy as one could wish to be. Now I keep 'Mother Seigel' in the house and it never fails to help us when needed for any passing complaint." (Signed) Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the diseases, I should say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigestion from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victims, I confidently commend the best remedy yet found—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES AND GYMKHANA.

To be held at Jackal Hill on Tuesday, 21st March 1899—(Bank Holiday).

Event No. 1.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.
Event No. 2.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 13-3 and under.
Event No. 3.—The Hunt Cup for Horses. A Point-to-Point Race.
Event No. 4.—The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race.
Event No. 5 (A).—Jumping Competition Horses.
Event No. 5 (B).—Jumping Competition Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under.

A special Train will leave Colaba for Andheri at about 2-30 p.m.—Calling at intermediate stations and will return to Bombay after Races.

C. P. WEBSTER,
Hony. Secretary, Bo. Jackal Club.

MUNYON'S SUCCESS

Has Placed His System of Cure in the Very Front Rank, and Beyond the Reach of Criticism, Doubt, or Fear.

PATIENTS

Who have been Cured by Munyon's Remedies, are from all walks of Life and from Every Section of the Community.

47 Cures for 47 Diseases.

Professor ALFRED HUBERT, F.B.P.A., the well-known Phrenologist, Character Reader, and Nerve Specialist, of 23, Oxford Street, London, W., writes:—"DEAR SIR,—Permit me to add my testimony to the immense value of your Home Remedies. In many cases personally known to me, their prompt use has proved highly satisfactory. Even in chronic cases, the beneficial effects have been marvellous. The medicines possess a most pleasant flavour—so much so that my children are, if anything, too eager to repeat the dose. The price is ridiculously low. So satisfied am I with your method of curing disease, that not only do I speak freely to people in general of your system, but strongly recommend to you those of my clients in need of medical treatment, and I use the same for myself and for my family."

For Sale by all respectable Chemists, and **BEYNON & Co.**, Bombay and Poona.

WHOLESALE: MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY. Apollo Street, Bombay.

"HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others *Brit. Med. Journal* Annual sale six million bottles.

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PURE SOLUBLE

Of unequalled value as a household beverage.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [65]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras, Rangoon—SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century. You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 15th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support—namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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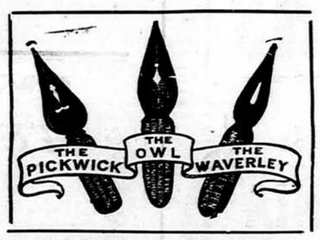

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"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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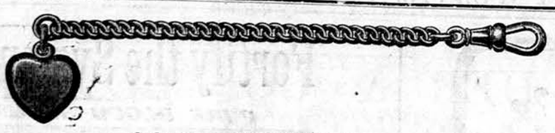

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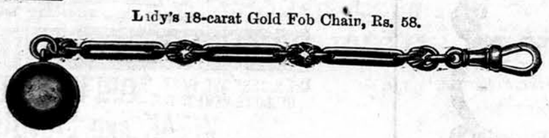

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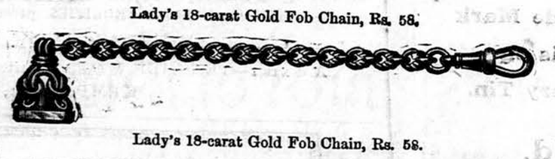

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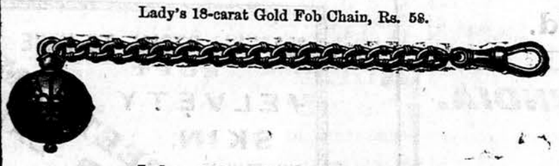

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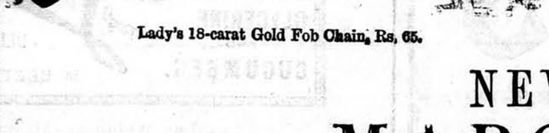

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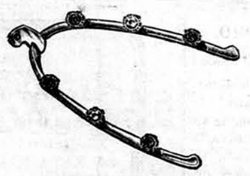

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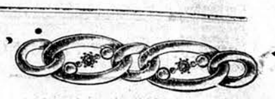

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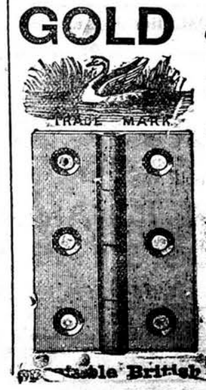

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